

PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL PARK MASTER PLAN

CEQA FINDINGS AND FACTS IN SUPPORT OF FINDINGS AND STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS

OCTOBER 2016

State Clearinghouse Number 2015121051

Lead Agency:



**County of Los Angeles
Department of Parks and Recreation
Planning & Development Agency
510 South Vermont Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90020**

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SECTION 1.0

INTRODUCTION

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code Section 21000 *et seq.*) and the CEQA Guidelines (14 Code of California Regulations Section 15000 *et seq.*) state that if it has been determined that a project may have a significant impact on the environment then an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) must be prepared. Accordingly, a Program PEIR (PEIR) has been prepared by the County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR or County) to evaluate potential environmental effects that may result from the proposed Puente Hills Landfill Park Master Plan (PHLPMP or Project). The documentation prepared to comply with CEQA for this Project, including the Initial Study, Notice of Preparation, Notice of Availability, Draft PEIR and appended Technical Studies, and Final PEIR constitute the PEIR for this Project. These documents will be referred to collectively as the PEIR. These Findings and Statement of Overriding Considerations are based on the entire record before the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors, including the PEIR. The documents and other materials that constitute the record of proceedings upon which the County decision is based are located at 510 S. Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles, California, 90020. The DPR is the custodian of such documents and other materials that constitute the record of proceedings. The record of proceedings is provided in compliance with CEQA Section 21081.6(a)(2) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15091(e).

1.1 CERTIFICATION

In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15090, the County Board of Supervisors certifies that:

- a) The Final PEIR for the Project has been completed and processed in compliance with the requirements of CEQA;
- b) The County Board of Supervisors, as the decision-making body for the County, reviewed and considered the information contained in the PEIR prior to approving the Project; and
- c) The PEIR reflects the County's independent judgment and analysis.

The County has exercised independent judgment in accordance with CEQA Section 21082.1(c) in retaining its own environmental consultant, directing the consultant in the preparation of the PEIR, as well as reviewing, analyzing, and revising material prepared by the consultant.

1.2 STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS FOR FINDINGS

CEQA (Section 21081) and the CEQA Guidelines (Section 15091) require that no public agency approve or carry out a project for which an EIR has been certified that identifies one or more significant effects of the project on the environment unless the public agency makes one or more written findings for each of these significant effects, accompanied by a brief explanation of the rationale for each finding. The possible findings, which must be supported by substantial evidence in the record, are:

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1. Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project which mitigate or avoid the significant effects on the environment.
2. Changes or alterations are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of another public agency and have been, or can and should be, adopted by that other agency.
3. Specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations make infeasible the mitigation measures or alternatives identified in the Environmental Impact Report.

For those significant effects that cannot be mitigated to a level that is less than significant, the public agency is required to find that specific overriding economic, legal, social, technological, or other benefits of the project outweigh the significant effects on the environment.

In addition, CEQA requires a public agency to make a finding that the EIR reflects the public agency's independent review and judgment. In accordance with the provisions of CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines, the County Board of Supervisors finds that the PEIR for the Puente Hills Landfill Park Master Plan (State Clearinghouse Number 2015121051) reflects the County's independent review and judgment.

The PEIR identifies significant or potentially significant environmental effects prior to and after mitigation that may occur as a result of approval of the Proposed Project. In accordance with the provisions of CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines, the Board of Supervisor's adopts these Findings as part of its certification of the PEIR.

In conjunction with its adoption of these Findings, the Board has reviewed and considered a substantial amount of material including, but not limited to, the following:

1. The Draft PEIR for the Puente Hills Landfill Park Master Plan and all appendices thereto.
2. The Final PEIR for the Puente Hills Landfill Park Master Plan including the comments, responses to comments, and a list of all persons, organizations, and public agencies commenting during the 45-day public and agency review period.
3. The Puente Hills Landfill Master Plan.
4. The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program.

SECTION 2.0

PROJECT SUMMARY

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The Proposed Project is located within the boundaries of the Puente Hills Landfill (landfill), which is owned by the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (Sanitation Districts). The landfill is approximately 1,365 acres in size and has been closed since 2013. The landfill is located southeast of the intersection of State Route 60 (SR-60) and Interstate 605 (I-605) in unincorporated Los Angeles County. Although the entire landfill site is not located in the City of Industry, the address of the landfill front entry is 13130 Crossroads Parkway South, City of Industry, California 91746. Full vehicular access to the site is currently available via a single driveway from Crossroads Parkway South.

The Puente Hills Landfill site contains a series of ridges, hillsides, and canyons that rise up around surrounding valleys to an elevation of 900 feet. The landfill site currently contains a range of environments, including natural and artificial slopes that support native habitats, restored native habitats, nonnative planted woodlands, actively managed artificial landfill decks, an extensive paved and unpaved road network, and several maintenance buildings. The landfill decks are still settling as underlying trash decomposes and many of these hillsides are traversed by landfill gas (methane) pipelines ranging in diameter from 12 to 36 inches. The entire landfill site is traversed by more than 10 miles of internal roadways of varying widths, which are not open to the public. Landfill closure and maintenance activities and facilities are currently the dominant uses of the project site, including the operation of heavy equipment throughout the site, and the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) on the northwestern edge of the site. Landfill closure activities are projected to continue for at least 30 years, decreasing over time as deck settling rates and landfill gas production decline.

2.2 PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

2.2.1 Goals for Regional Park Development

The purpose of the Proposed Project is to build a regional public park at the former Puente Hills Landfill. Los Angeles County regional parks are typically greater than 100 acres and have a minimum service radius of 25 miles. A 25-mile radius around the landfill site touches both San Bernardino County and Riverside County and extends halfway into Orange County to the east, San Pedro to the south, Venice Beach to the west, and to Sunland and the San Gabriel Mountains to the north.

Key to the comprehensive development of landfills to parks is the County's ability to program various recreational elements on site, such as restroom facilities, office buildings, open play areas, picnic areas, and flexible spaces. County park programming opportunities and park elements envisioned for a regional park include:

- ◆ Multi-use trailheads;
- ◆ Staging areas and equestrian use areas;

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- ◆ Pedestrian walking paths, access paths, and multi-use trails;
- ◆ Open field play areas and open space areas;
- ◆ Interactive recreational areas including interpretive/educational features and public art;
- ◆ Park infrastructure including picnic areas, restroom facilities, site furnishings, and parking;
- ◆ Park landscaping; and
- ◆ Sustainable design, Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) criteria, and non-vehicular modes of transportation.

Regional parks require some structures to support their purpose as a regional visitor destination. The more stable soils of the 15 acres of non-fill areas of the landfill are critical for development of buildings, foundations, and utilities. These structures would include, but not be limited to: a visitor center or nature center, restrooms, picnic shelters, amphitheaters, bridges, access roads and park roads, trailheads, kiosks, and signage. The proposed structures would comply with commercial waste and recyclable storage area requirements. The County would require access to additional undisturbed native soil for recreational uses within the landfill site. Specific goals guiding the construction of the new regional park on the former landfill include:

- 1) **Infrastructure** – Construct infrastructure needed to support the recreational use for a regional park.
- 2) **Recreation** – Create, maintain, and enhance recreational opportunities for all segments of the community.
- 3) **Long-Term Viability** – Develop a park that enables park management to co-manage and coordinate maintenance efforts with the on-going maintenance requirements of the Sanitation Districts site operations.
- 4) **Access** – Provide adequate vehicular, multi-modal transportation, bicycle, equestrian, and pedestrian access to the park for all current and future users.
- 5) **Natural Resources** – Protect and enhance natural resources at the park and in the adjacent area.
- 6) **Educational Opportunities** – Provide educational opportunities for visitors to learn about the waste management stream, site history, wildlife at the park, and adjacent areas.
- 7) **Phasing** – Implement the park in phases over 30 to 50 years as the land settles and stabilizes.

2.2.2 Project Objectives

The Project Objectives for the Puente Hills Landfill Park Master Plan are:

PROJECT OBJECTIVES	
1. Park For All	Develop a "Park For All" that offers diverse, healthy, passive, and active recreational experiences and programming for visitors of all ages, abilities, interests and backgrounds.
2. Unique Regional Destination	Develop a regional destination park which uniquely reflects the site's history, urban-wildland location, scale and topography.
3. Range of Recreation and Outdoor Fitness	Develop a range of active and passive amenities to meet varied recreational demands and provide outdoor fitness opportunities to help address national trends related to inactivity, obesity and nature-deficit disorder.
4. Gateway to Nature for Diverse New Audiences	Attract diverse, new audiences, particularly underrepresented or disadvantaged populations, to inspire connection to outdoor activities, nature, and environmental stewardship.

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5. Integrated Recreation and Habitat	Integrate active recreational facilities with natural habitats to enhance and sustain both the recreational and ecological functions of the park.
6. Wildlife Habitat Connectivity	Promote and support wildlife movement and habitat connectivity through the Puente Hills Significant Ecological Area (SEA), the Rio Hondo College Wildlife Sanctuary SEA and the San Gabriel River.
7. Environmental Sustainability	Demonstrate environmentally sustainable design and practices.
8. Multi-modal and Universal Accessibility	Provide multi-modal, universal access and circulation into and through the park to the extent feasible.
9. Education and Interpretation	Incorporate design elements for education and interpretation on the park's unique landfill history and natural environmental features.
10. Captivating Trail Experience	Provide a captivating trail experience within the park which also alleviates the overuse and degradation of the adjacent trail network.
11. Public Health, Safety and Landfill Operations	Balance development of park facilities with landfill maintenance activities to protect public safety, water quality and meet the Sanitation Districts' regulatory requirements.
12. Balance Multiple Objectives	Balance multiple project objectives in a manner that considers the complex site constraints, park needs of the overall region, and the competing interests and needs of adjacent entities.

2.3 PROJECT BACKGROUND

In the mid-1960s, when the closure of the Palos Verdes Landfill in the South Bay was anticipated, the Sanitation Districts identified the Puente Hills canyons as a location to provide the long-term disposal capacity for the southern and eastern portions of Los Angeles County. The Sanitation Districts acquired the 1,214-acre Puente Hills site in June 1970, where 500 acres had been operated as the San Gabriel Valley Dump since 1957. The Sanitation Districts continued the operation of the site for solid waste disposal and renamed it the Puente Hills Landfill. In May 1981, the Sanitation Districts acquired land adjacent to the Puente Hills Landfill that enlarged the site to its present 1,365 acres.

In 1983, The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors approved Conditional Use Permit (CUP) No. 2235-(1), which allowed for the continued operation and expansion of the Puente Hills Landfill. The 1983 CUP required the Sanitation Districts to enter into an irrevocable agreement with the County of Los Angeles (or alternate public agency) to designate the "fill" portions of the site as open space in perpetuity. The two entities entered into a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) on April 28, 1987. Subsequent land use approvals including CUP 92-250-(4) in 1994 and CUP 02-027-(4) in 2002 for continued landfill operations further clarified provisions related to the park, including that "the specific type of recreational use (i.e., trails, nature center, soccer fields, golf course) would be the subject of a dedicated master planning process." The 1994 CUP also resulted in an Amended Setback and Easement Agreement between the Sanitation Districts and Rose Hills Memorial Park, which addresses issues such as noise abatement, limits of operations, shared water storage reservoir, and other technical concerns regarding the

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operations of the landfill. The Amended Setback and Easement Agreement also provides for a future roadway easement for ingress and egress by Rose Hills Memorial Park through the landfill area. The permanent alignment of the roadway easement is subject to the master planning process for the future park.

The JPA required the Sanitation Districts to offer the County portions of fill areas for park and recreation purposes after they were brought to finished or final elevation and grade and were no longer needed for landfill operations. The JPA also acknowledged the Sanitation Districts' need to operate and maintain the environmental control systems in the designated open space areas and that the park and any subsequent improvements would not impair the Sanitation Districts' activities or systems that protect public health, safety, and the environment. It is anticipated that the JPA will be amended and restated by the two parties to incorporate developments from the Landfill Park Master Planning process and to include more detailed agreements about specific areas on the site.

2.4 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED PROJECT

The Proposed Project is a long range master plan that over time would develop a portion of what was formerly the largest landfill in the western United States into a regional park, providing recreation and open space for the greater Los Angeles area. The County would create a new regional park uniquely situated at the western end of the Puente Hills on a large industrial closed landfill site that is owned and maintained by the Sanitation Districts. Of the 600 acres of fill within the site boundaries, which includes the landfill slopes and flat landfill caps, approximately 117 acres of top deck fill area would be the focus over time for the majority of formal park development (or approximately 10 percent of the site's total acreage).

The Proposed Project would include a variety of recreational facilities that can be sustained on the site, including passive and more active facilities. Park development would be integrated with existing landfill facilities, including a shared entrance and joint use of an existing loop road system, which would be improved to accommodate public access.

2.4.1 Park Areas

The Proposed Project includes several distinct park areas. These areas are summarized in Table 2-1 below.

Table 2-1. Park Areas

PARK AREA	APPROXIMATE ACRES
Entry Plaza	7.0
Maintenance & Operations Area	5.8
Buttress	10.0
Nike Hill	1.0
Western Deck	40.0
Eastern Deck	49.0
Southern Deck	28.0
Flare Site	1.2
TOTAL	142.0

2.4.1.1 Entry Plaza

The main arrival plaza of approximately 3.5 acres would be located immediately south of Crossroads Parkway South and would act as both the gateway to the greater park and a destination itself. An approximate 8,600-square foot (sf) building would accommodate shared offices for Landfill Park and Sanitation Districts staff and a visitor welcoming center for the public including restrooms and security lighting. Park entrance improvements would include a modified road system that would include crosswalks, either additional signalization or a roundabout (traffic circle), entry re-configuration, and/or additional road lanes. Security personnel located at the Visitor Center would monitor the park during operating hours. A staffed guard house and island at the entrance of the park road would serve as additional security and informational kiosk. Parking Lot A would provide 60 spaces.

A multi-purpose Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant ramp and trail into the site from the front access road to the Visitor Center and Entry Plaza would serve regional trail users coming from the north and east using public transit, bicycles, horses, or walking. The Entry Plaza would include a trailhead for the arboretum stair climb and the entry station for the trail lift. The arboretum is located on the north slopes of the landfill. The trail lift would be anchored by an approximate 1,000 sf base structure at the Entry Plaza supported by up to two mid-support towers that would carry up to eight visitors per basket up approximately 760 feet in elevation to the top of the park at Nike Hill. The mid-support towers would be approximately 30 to 60 feet high depending on the location. As a destination, the Entry Plaza would be a place to learn about the park, to picnic, and to experience being in the Puente Hills. Sanitation Districts' trucks related to the materials recovery facility (MRF) would continue to work on one side of the plaza highlighting the unique mix of passive open space, public recreation, and industrial function.

2.4.1.2 Maintenance and Operations Area

The redesigned Maintenance and Operations (M&O) area would be located approximately 0.5 mile into the park and 300 feet above the Entry Plaza. Parking Lot B (20 spaces) would provide access to the switchback trail up to the Western Deck, and optionally continue further up to Nike Hill. The park loop road would continue for a further 0.5 mile up 400 more feet in elevation to the Western Deck. A new road segment of approximately 2,000 feet in length would be constructed across the Sanitation Districts' new 300,000 cubic yard soil buttress construction, which is designed to stabilize that location's slopes. The M&O area would include an approximately 1,650-square foot building to serve as the shared M&O space for Regional Park and the Sanitation Districts' operations. The 6.4-acre M&O yard would be fenced to secure valuable equipment and to control public access to the Sanitation Districts' Western Deck bench road. The inward side of the building would provide park staff offices, a break room, storage, and a restroom, while the outward park side would provide public restrooms adjacent to Parking Lot B and security lighting. The proposed zip line landing pad would be located in this area. The 0.5-mile realignment of the Schabarum-Skyline Trail in this area would provide a connection from the existing eastern trail segment to the M&O area, continuing up to the Western Deck and Nike Hill.

2.4.1.3 Nike Hill

The one-acre Nike Hill park area would serve as a key visitor destination in the park's upper elevations. Access to Nike Hill would be available from both the loop road and the trail lift. Park visitors using the trail lift would travel 1.2 miles from the Entry Plaza, gaining 760 feet of elevation before arriving at Nike Hill, the highest point in the park at 1,160 feet above sea level. The trail lift tower and Nike Hill plaza would connect to two scenic overlooks cantilevered out from the hill: one wing pointing north-west overlooking the Western Deck, and one wing pointing north-east surveying the Eastern and Southern Decks. Scenic views of the front range of the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument and a large swath of Los Angeles County would be visible from east to west. A 0.5-mile American with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessible paved or hard surface switchback trail is proposed in this area.

Canopies and terraces would provide some weather protection. The 6,000-square foot Nike Hill plaza and 2,000-square foot trail lift tower would support several structures including a mini-café or food truck space, staff office to organize programming, and public restrooms. Up to two zip lines and slides would also be constructed in this area. Artistic interpretive features at the scenic overlooks would provide information on key topics, from landfill history and environmental stewardship, to local geography and mountain peak identification.

Nike Hill gets its name from the historical guard structure and plaque which were moved to the hill to commemorate the Cold War-era Nike missile sites that ringed Los Angeles County from approximately 1954 to 1974. There was never a Nike missile site at this location, however. The guard structure and plaque would be relocated to an appropriate position within the new Nike Hill layout to continue sharing this unique local history with the public.

2.4.1.4 Western, Eastern, and Southern Decks

Western Deck. The 40-acre Western Deck would be the first park area developed and would support two picnic grounds, open play areas, part of an inner trail loop (one mile), running loops, access to two stair climbs, a bike skills area, and a key daytime performance space. The eastern "horn" of the Western Deck (approximately 13 acres) looks out to the northeast and sits in a flat bowl with one wall being the slope of the Eastern Deck. This secluded area would be used as a daytime performance space for live events such as concerts and kite festivals. The western "horn" of the Western Deck encompasses the northern portion of a soil stockpile that would continue to be used by the Sanitation Districts for landfill deck maintenance. The stockpile on the Western Deck would remain in use until depleted, after which the park may use the land and the full 40 acres of the Western Deck. Park visitors might observe Sanitation Districts equipment throughout the park on maintenance roads, transporting stockpiled soil to other decks. A five-acre bike skills course would be a compatible interim use for the soil stockpile area. The soil can be graded and sculpted and serve the community for years until it is needed as landfill cover/repair material in the future, in coordination with the RWQCB and Sanitation Districts. A future meadow is also proposed for the soil stockpile area. In addition, a bridge and overlook from the Schabarum-Skyline Trail in the Ecology Canyon to the multi-use trail/loop road would be built to the west of the Western Deck.

Eastern Deck. The 49-acre Eastern Deck offers a broad expanse for nature, recreation, and fitness, and includes views in all directions along a 1.25-mile inner loop trail. Each point along

the inner loop trail offers a different view, from downtown Los Angeles, to San Jose Creek, to the rooftops of Hacienda Heights and Mount San Jacinto to the east. The Eastern Deck would support a group picnic area, dog park, running loops, access to two stair climbs, a three acre bike skills area, bike rental, and two overlooks. Parking Lot D would provide 40 spaces. The Eastern Deck would be connected to the Southern Deck by a grassland planted pedestrian overcrossing over the loop road.

Southern Deck. The 28-acre Southern Deck would be more removed from the central hub of the park, offering a close connection with the Schabarum-Skyline Trail on its western border. The southern entrance to the park would be via the Schabarum-Skyline Trail. The Southern Deck would support a picnic area, running loops, a one-mile portion of the inner loop trail, three interpretive elements, and temporary art installations. A one- to two-acre native plant nursery is proposed to give volunteers an active role in propagation and restoration planting. Parking Lot E (50 spaces) would accommodate a staging area for equestrian parking, and trailhead parking so hikers and cyclists may connect to the Schabarum-Skyline Trail going north into the park or south into the Puente Hills. A 1,300-square foot restroom structure would also be constructed in this area.

2.4.1.5 Flare Site

The 1.2-acre Flare Site would be available for adaptive reuse in any phase as it is no longer in use. Development of the area is limited, however, by the lack of utilities for public use, namely sewer and water. The site has electricity. With the necessary utilities, the decommissioned industrial site may evolve into a signature park landmark with interpretive, educational, and concessionaire components. An approximate 12,000-square-foot Flare Tower Café and/or educational and recreational area would be constructed in this area. If restroom and water facilities can be provided in a mobile/portable capacity, the site may be used more immediately in a creative pop-up fashion. An approximate 800-foot stair climb connecting the Eastern Deck to the Flare Site would be built to provide direct access. The hillside surrounding the Flare Site would have trails integrated to provide new views overlooking the native eastern canyons, wildlife habitat, and cities stretching to the eastern horizon.

2.4.2 Park Features

2.4.2.1 Multi-Use Trails and Existing Trail Enhancement

When completed, the park would provide approximately 14 miles of multi-use public trails, paths, and stair climbs. Trail access would also be available from five parking areas (Parking Lots A through E) throughout the park. Several distinct trail systems would be developed including the multi-use loop road trail, inner loop trail, running loops, ADA trails at the Visitor Center and Nike Hill, and top deck paths. Trails would be developed to County standards and would generally consist of a trail tread composed of natural surface materials. Stair climbers would also be of six to ten feet in width and be constructed of movable segments of steel stair components. Wider landings would be installed with benches or rest areas to permit users to enjoy views or interact.

Trails adjacent to the side of the proposed loop road would invite the public to utilize the mountainside for fitness. Trails around the edge of each top deck and through the top decks

would provide a scenic trail experience for pedestrians, equestrians, and mountain bikers. The top deck trails would also lead park users to a variety of flexible spaces for park programmed events including art fairs, concerts and other performances, dog training events, food fairs, and kite flying competitions among others. A 0.5-mile portion of the existing Schabarum/Skyline Trail would be relocated off of adjacent property and onto the buttress area which would be filled by the Sanitation Districts to stabilize the Nike Hill. The stabilization of the buttress area is not part of the Master Plan; it is a separate project being implemented as part of the landfill's closure activities. The Schabarum/Skyline Trail, a section of the park loop road, and a switchback trail would be located in this area. The trailhead located at Workman Mill Road would be expanded to include signage and wayfinding plus additional design elements and plantings.

2.4.2.2 Fitness Amenities

One of the top deck trails would be dedicated to a 3.5-mile fitness running loop with distance markers. This would be a multi-use trail available to runners, hikers, equestrians, and mountain bikers. A two-mile inner loop trail would be constructed to connect all three decks. In addition, three miles of paths would be distributed throughout the decks. Utilizing the steepness of the site for fitness and gravity play, five stair climbs and up to two slides are proposed which would be engineered and constructed over the methane pipe system. Up to two zip lines would also be located at the top elevation which would extend in opposite directions over the park. Because the Western Deck has settled more rapidly, this area would be developed first with an interim five-acre bike skills area utilizing the Sanitation Districts' soil stockpile. Future phases may relocate the bike skills area to the Eastern Deck. Bike rentals would be available for park users at the Eastern Deck just west of Parking Lot D. The Flare Site, a decommissioned flare from the landfill gas collection system located east of the Eastern Deck, would be developed for climbing and fitness purposes.

2.4.2.3 Educational and Interpretive Elements

Opportunities for education and interpretation of the landfill, waste stream, gas to energy conversion, history of the site, and the significance of the site in the Puente/Chino Hills are a few of many themes that can be developed for the park. Interpretive signage, cameras into the existing MRF, tours to the MRF, park elements constructed from recycled materials, and park structures that meet Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design (LEED™) criteria are major topics for educational development.

A plant nursery would be part of the educational component. Native and drought tolerant plants would be grown to actively replace and replant park areas requiring patching, repair, or re-construction due to landfill settling and bio-gas production. Ideal locations for bird observation and wildlife observation would be marked along particular trails. The public would be educated on the on-going functions of the landfill and the landfill slopes would be preserved, restored, and/or enhanced for wildlife.

2.4.2.4 Children's Play and Picnic Areas

Nature play with loose parts (i.e. sticks, rocks, log rounds, fabric, crates, ropes, etc.) for young children is an ideal program in a park that must remain flexible in its use of any top deck area

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for many decades. The park would encourage child fitness, waste stream awareness, history of the San Gabriel Valley and the Puente Hills, nature play with natural materials, wildlife education, and native plant nursery growing. Four picnic areas throughout the park would be located near parking areas for family use (two at the Western Deck and one each at the Eastern and Southern Decks). The picnic areas would range in size from one to five acres. These areas would be planted to provide buffer and shade wherever possible.

2.4.2.5 Circulation, Internal Park Transportation, and Parking

Access into the site would be from Crossroads Parkway South, which currently serves MRF-related traffic. Park entrance improvements would include a modified road system that would include crosswalks, either additional signalization or a roundabout, entry re-configuration, and/or additional road lanes. Park circulation would include a paved one-way loop park road that follows existing landfill roads for approximately four miles. The loop road would vary in width from 22 feet to 24 feet depending on the location. From the park loop road, park users would be able to access all the top deck areas throughout the park. A trail lift is proposed as a transportation alternative for park visitors with a station and parking at the Entry Plaza. The trail lift would provide park visitors access to the highest elevation of the park (Nike Hill) including a scenic overlook and would be ADA accessible. The trail lift would also serve as a people mover to reduce the number of cars operating within the park.

The Entry Plaza associated with the Visitor Center would provide a transit operations area for shuttle/bus loading and unloading and park visitors. Shuttles may also drive visitors to the top decks prior to construction of the trail lift and arboretum stair climb. A 60-space parking area (Parking Lot A) at the base would be utilized for the trail lift loading and for park patrons using the arboretum stair climb to the Western Deck and other fitness activities. Four additional small gravel parking areas (Parking Lots B through E) located near park facilities on the top decks would be constructed to provide for flexible space loading and unloading, family use, and for trail staging. Although the park would encourage alternative modes of transportation, some parking would be necessary. The Proposed Projects would include a total of 200 parking spaces distributed over five parking areas (Parking Lots A through E) as described in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2. Parking Lots

Parking Lot	Park Area	Number of Spaces
A	Entry Plaza	60
B	Maintenance & Operations	20
C	Western Deck	30
D	Eastern Deck	40
E	Southern Deck	50
TOTAL:		200

Shared Park Access Road. The front entry of the park would share a common gated entrance off of Crossroads Parkway South with the Sanitation Districts' MRF. The MRF is designed specifically for the management of municipal solid waste and recovery of recyclable material and would remain in operation at this location into the foreseeable future. Daily truck trips to the MRF were an average of 566 in the first quarter of 2015 and are anticipated to increase. The MRF operates six days a week, Monday through Saturday, from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ongoing inspections, maintenance, and monitoring of the former landfill would require shared park roads and park space.

Rose Hills Memorial Park. Rose Hills Memorial Park has an agreement with the Sanitation Districts for a future roadway easement through the landfill property to access their site. Per CUP 92-250-(4) from November 1994, a permanent 300-foot setback along the common boundary of the eastern canyons of the landfill was established and is landscaped, irrigated, and kept in good repair by the Sanitation Districts. The CUP resulted in an Amended Setback and Easement Agreement in 1999 between the Sanitation Districts and Rose Hills Memorial Park, which addresses issues such as noise abatement, limits of operations, shared water storage reservoir, and other technical concerns regarding the operations of the landfill, including reducing the 300-foot setback to 50 feet. The Amended Setback and Easement Agreement also provides for a future roadway easement for ingress and egress by Rose Hills Memorial Park through the landfill area. The permanent alignment of the roadway easement is subject to the master planning process for the future park. The proposed Rose Hills Memorial Park access road would be used during daylight hours using the Crossroads Parkway South entrance. Three easement options aligned along the eastern portion of the park loop road are included as part of the Proposed Project.

2.4.2.6 Landscaping

The proposed planting includes grasslands with differing heights creating strata of grass varieties. Over this are shrub layers in patterns that define outdoor rooms for flexible park spaces. The ecology of the park is the “base layer” on top of which are the flexible programmed spaces, the bird observation areas, the interpretive areas, and the trails throughout the top decks. Hedgerows of various heights and species would be used to:

- 1) Organize the flexible spaces;
- 2) Move park users through the park from one event to another;
- 3) Lead people to an event such as a stair-climb; and
- 4) Protect and buffer one use from another such as the activity at the soil stock-pile.

The planting would consist mainly of California natives. However, drought-tolerant nonnatives are part of the planting plan because planting is difficult to establish on the mono-soil clay landfill cap that covers the filled areas. The flat 117 acres of top decks are covered with this mono-soil clay cap that is specifically designed to keep rain and irrigation water from seeping into the landfill and percolating down to create leachate. Due to water balance requirements on the top decks, the park cannot be limited to an all-natives plant palette.

2.4.3 Phasing

The Master Plan envisions three major phases of development over the next 30 years and two additional phases that would be refined as landfill deck settling is completed, park operations increase, and landfill maintenance operations decline in approximately 2043. Sufficient detail is known about the projects to be implemented at the beginning of the Master Plan timeline so that these projects can be discussed in detail at the Project PEIR level. These include the Phase

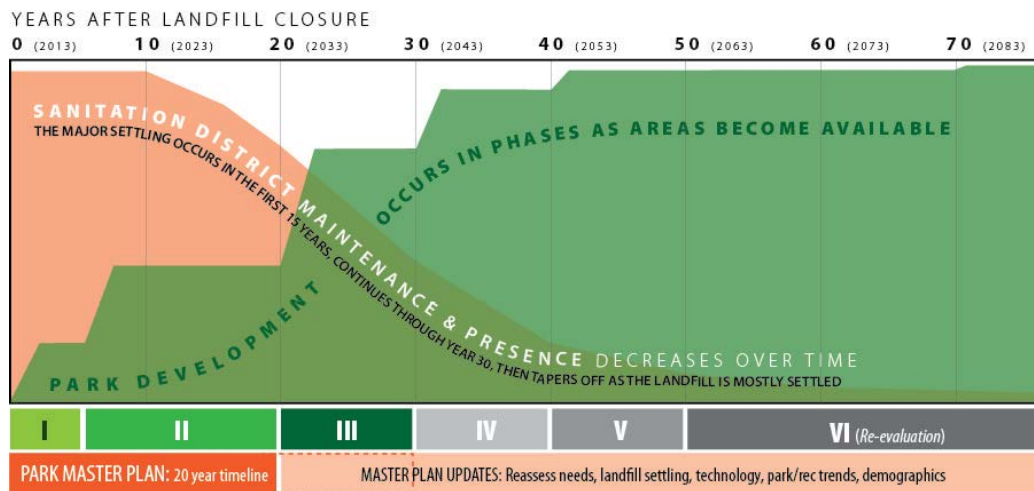
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I and Phase II projects (Years 1 through 20) as described in Sections 2.8.1 and 2.8.2 of the Draft PEIR. No further CEQA documentation is anticipated for these projects. However, details of projects that would be implemented in the later stages of Phases III through VI (Years 21 through 75) become speculative. These projects are discussed at the Program PEIR level as described in Section 1 of the PEIR. In the first decade, park development would occur on the Western Deck and non-fill areas including the Entry Plaza, M&O areas, and Nike Hill, providing the basic park infrastructure for park visitors and park maintenance. The neighboring Eastern and Southern Decks would continue to lose elevation, up to 125 feet over a 30-year period. As top deck settlement slows and methane gas production decreases, the parklands on the capped areas would become more stable.

The additional phases include proposed park elements that can be implemented once deck settling slows and when environmental systems are no longer required. The park site transformation would be incremental and selective. Each phase is designed to build upon the last in response to public interest for a variety of programs and specific park elements.

Early investments in jointly used maintenance areas and offices would begin the co-agency (County and Sanitation Districts) transition to manage the site as a public space. Extensive infrastructure such as multi-use trails, roads, utilities, and structures would be laid into the site to accommodate a wide range of future park activities. All phases would include new landscape plantings to establish a complex ecology over time that reflects the soil conditions and continual shifting of the top decks.

Amenities that would be built and opened in Phase I would create the foundation for a distinctive regional park destination where industrial and passive recreation land uses come together. Beyond the infrastructure, distinctive park elements would be strategically located to showcase the assets of the Puente Hills to provide recreation that is unique to the region. The ever-changing parklands must be safe and secure during a lifetime of transition that may take 50 to 75 years as methane production and landfill settlement ceases. Finally, public involvement and stakeholder partnerships throughout all phases would guide and evolve the programming and management of the park. The timeline below illustrates the different park phases over time and the increase in park development as the landfill maintenance activities decrease and the landfill settles.



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SECTION 3.0

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The PEIR for the PHLPMP was prepared pursuant to CEQA (Public Resources Code Section 21000 *et seq.*) and the CEQA Guidelines (14 Code of California Regulations Section 15000 *et seq.*). The DPR has taken numerous steps to encourage the public to participate in the environmental process, as summarized below.

3.1 SCOPING

Prior to the preparation of the PEIR, the County, as Lead Agency, prepared an Initial Study and Notice of Preparation (NOP) for a PEIR on the Proposed Project. A copy of the Initial Study and NOP are provided in Appendix A of the Draft PEIR. The Initial Study and NOP were distributed for review and comment to the State Clearinghouse and interested parties for a 45-day comment period from December 18, 2015 to February 1, 2016. The scoping period was extended from the CEQA-required 30 days to 45 days to accommodate the holidays.

The NOP was posted with the Los Angeles County Clerk and the State Clearinghouse on December 17, 2015. The NOP was also transmitted via email to the DPR's in-house email list for the Proposed Project of approximately 635 addresses. The Initial Study and NOP were made available for review at seven local libraries, the Hacienda Heights Community Center, and at the DPR office. The NOP and Initial Study were also posted on the Proposed Project website (<http://www.puentehillslandfillpark.org>), including notification of the scoping meeting and instructions on how to submit comments. Notification was also provided via postcards to approximately 5,500 addresses. Additionally, a scoping meeting was held on January 27, 2016 at Don Julian Elementary School in the City of La Puente. Comments received at that meeting are provided in Appendix A of the Draft PEIR. Thirty-nine letters were received from the agencies and individuals. The majority of comments regarded the effect the project may have on biological resources, traffic, aesthetics, and hazards. Scoping letters are provided in Appendix A of the Draft PEIR.

3.2 PREPARATION OF THE DRAFT PEIR

As a result of analysis conducted in the Initial Study and input from the scoping process, the DPR determined that the following environmental resource areas should be addressed in the Draft PEIR:

- ◆ Aesthetics
- ◆ Air Quality
- ◆ Biological Resources
- ◆ Cultural, Paleontological, and Tribal Resources
- ◆ Geology and Soils
- ◆ Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- ◆ Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- ◆ Hydrology and Water Quality
- ◆ Land Use and Planning

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- ◆ Noise
- ◆ Public Services
- ◆ Recreation
- ◆ Transportation and Circulation
- ◆ Utilities and Service Systems

The Draft PEIR was prepared using technical studies prepared for the Project, which are appended to the Draft PEIR, including:

- Appendix B Air Quality/Greenhouse Gas
- Appendix C Biological Resources
- Appendix D Cultural Resources
- Appendix E Geotechnical Study
- Appendix F Grading, Drainage, and Utilities
- Appendix G Noise
- Appendix H Traffic

Existing documentation from Los Angeles County, the City of Industry, Sanitation Districts, and other publically-available documents were also used to prepare the Draft PEIR.

Environmental impacts identified in the PEIR that the County finds are less than significant and do not require mitigation are described in this document in Section 4.3.1. Environmental impacts identified in the PEIR as potentially significant but that the DPR finds can be mitigated to a level of less than significant through the implementation of feasible mitigation measures identified in the PEIR are described in Section 4.3.2. Environmental impacts identified in the PEIR as potentially significant but that the DPR finds cannot be mitigated to a level of less than significant are described in Section 4.3.3. Alternatives to the Proposed Project considered in the PEIR are described in Section 4.4.

3.3 DRAFT PEIR CIRCULATION AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR COMMENT

The Draft PEIR and Notice of Availability (NOA) were distributed for review and comment to a mailing list of 19 cities, stakeholders, and local agencies; the State Clearinghouse; and other interested parties for a 45-day public and agency review period from June 24, 2016 to August 8, 2016. The NOA was also filed at the Los Angeles County Clerk, and posted on the Puente Hills Landfill Park Master Plan website at: <http://www.puentehillslandfillpark.org/library>. The Draft PEIR and NOA were also available for review at the DPR offices, the Hacienda Heights Express Library at Steinmetz Park, Sorensen Library, Sunkist Library, and on the Proposed Project website. The NOA was also published in the following newspaper:

- ◆ *San Gabriel Valley Tribune*, legal notice, June 24, 2016

One public meeting was held during the public comment period. The public meeting took place on June 29, 2016 at the Hacienda Heights Community Center which was attended by approximately 100 people. A presentation was held to provide an opportunity for the public to learn more about the Proposed Project as a result of scoping comments, the results of the analysis in the Draft PEIR, and their opportunities to comment on the analysis in the Draft PEIR.

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Public outreach for the public meeting included an e-mail blast to approximately 635 residents, officials, agencies, and organizations. In addition, a postcard informing the public about the public meeting, NOA, and Draft PEIR was mailed to approximately 5,500 properties within 0.5 mile of the Proposed Project.

A separate meeting was also held with the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) on June 23, 2016 at the Hacienda Heights Community Center. The TAC has met on four other occasions during the master plan and environmental documentation process: August 20, 2015; September 24, 2015; October 29, 2015; and January 21, 2016.

The following agencies and organizations participated in the TAC:

1. Los Angeles County Civic Arts Commission
2. Los Angeles County Department of Parks & Recreation, Planning & Development Agency
3. Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning
4. Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
5. Los Angeles County Fire Department
6. Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts
7. Rio Hondo College
8. Rose Hills Memorial Park
9. Puente Hills Habitat Preservation Authority
10. Southern California Edison
11. Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region

3.4 FINAL PEIR

During the official public review period for the Draft PEIR, the DPR received 56 written comment letters. The District prepared the Final PEIR and, pursuant to CEQA Section 21092.5, the DPR provided written responses to all commenting agencies within the statutory time frame. No comments provided during the public comment period or any additional information submitted to the DPR have produced substantial new information requiring recirculation or additional environmental review under CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5.

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SECTION 4.0

FINDINGS

4.1 ORGANIZATION/FORMAT OF FINDINGS

In compliance with CEQA statutory requirements, the Findings are organized as follows:

- ◆ General findings;
- ◆ Environmental impact findings
 - Less than significant impacts requiring no mitigation;
 - Potentially significant impacts that can be mitigated to below a level of significance;
 - Potentially significant impacts that cannot be mitigated to below the level of significance;
 - Cumulative impacts; and
- ◆ Findings regarding Project alternatives.

4.2 GENERAL FINDINGS

4.2.1 Independent Judgment Finding

The County retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. (ECORP) to prepare the PEIR. ECORP prepared the PEIR under the supervision and direction of County staff.

Finding: The PEIR for the Puente Hills Landfill Park Master Plan reflects the County's independent judgment in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 20182.1 (c) (3) in retaining its own environmental consultant, directing the consultant in the preparation of the PEIR, as well as reviewing, commenting on, and revising material prepared by the consultant.

4.2.2 General Finding on Mitigation Measures

The Board of Supervisors takes action to certify the PEIR. In conjunction with the certification of the PEIR, the Board of Supervisors adopts the mitigation measures stated in the PEIR and in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (Section 5 of the Final PEIR).

Finding: With the certification of the PEIR and approval of the Proposed Project, the Board of Supervisors adopts all mitigation measures recommended by the PEIR as listed in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program.

4.3 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND FINDINGS

The Draft PEIR, Final PEIR, these Facts, Findings, and Statement of Overriding Considerations, and other information in the administrative record serve as the basis for the County's environmental determinations. The detailed analysis of potentially significant environmental effects and mitigation measures for the Project is presented in Sections 3, 4, and 5 of the Draft PEIR. Responses to comments received on the Draft PEIR from the public and other government agencies are provided in Section 3 of the Final PEIR.

The PEIR evaluated the following major environmental categories for potential impacts:

1. Aesthetics
2. Air Quality
3. Biological Resources
4. Cultural, Tribal, and Paleontological Resources
5. Geology and Soils
6. Greenhouse Gas Emissions
7. Hazards and Hazardous Materials
8. Hydrology and Water Quality
9. Land Use and Planning
10. Noise
11. Public Services
12. Recreation
13. Transportation and Circulation
14. Utilities and Service Systems

Both project-specific and cumulative impacts were evaluated. Of these fourteen major categories, the Board of Supervisors concurs with the conclusions in the PEIR that the issues discussed in Sections 4.3.1 and 4.3.2 below are either less than significant and do not require mitigation or will be reduced to below a level of significance with the implementation of mitigation measures. One (1) environmental impact cannot feasibly be mitigated to below a level of significance, which is discussed in Section 4.3.3.

Further, three major environmental categories were found not to be significant in the Initial Study prepared for the Project. These categories include:

1. Agriculture/Forest
2. Mineral Resources
3. Population/Housing

The Board of Supervisors concurs with the conclusions on these categories as outlined in the Initial Study (Appendix A of the Draft PEIR).

4.3.1 Less than Significant Impacts Requiring No Mitigation

The following issues were identified in the Initial Study as having the potential to cause significant impacts and were carried forward in the PEIR for detailed evaluation. After further

study, these issues were found in the PEIR to have no potential to cause either project-specific or cumulative significant environmental impacts and therefore do not require mitigation. In the following sections, each resource issue is identified and the potential for significant adverse environmental effects is discussed.

4.3.1.1 Aesthetics – Scenic Vista

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would develop park elements within the closed Puente Hills Landfill which have the potential to affect scenic vistas in the project vicinity.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that no significant impacts to scenic vistas would occur from implementation of the Proposed Project. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to scenic vistas are discussed in detail in Section 3.2.4 of the PEIR. A scenic vista is classified as a viewpoint that provides expansive views of a highly valued landscape for the benefit of the general public. Scenic vistas in the project vicinity include the San Gabriel Mountains and Valley to the north and the Los Angeles Basin to the west.

The Proposed Project would not affect scenic vistas of the San Gabriel Mountains or other scenic resources in the region because all of the proposed development would occur within the closed landfill. The Proposed Project would allow the public to enjoy scenic vistas of the surrounding valley, hills, and mountains from the project site by creating a regional park in the Puente Hills accessible to the public. As such, a beneficial impact would occur. Furthermore, impacts to scenic vistas afforded to surrounding properties are not anticipated to be adversely affected as a result of the Proposed Project. Not all views of the area's scenic resources (San Gabriel Mountains, San Gabriel Valley, and the Los Angeles Basin) from surrounding properties are classified as scenic vistas. The proposed development would primarily occur in areas where past landfill operations occurred and current landfill closure activities are occurring. These areas contain remnants of the past industrial use of the site and are dominated by existing man-made structures. As such, the Proposed Project would not block or affect the expansive views of the area's scenic resources from surrounding properties.

4.3.1.2 Aesthetics – Views from Regional Riding or Hiking Trails

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would develop a regional park at the closed Puente Hills Landfill which has the potential to affect views from regional or hiking trails.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that views of the project site from trails located in the Puente Hills are distant and are not anticipated to be adversely affected. Impacts would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to views from regional riding or hiking trails are discussed in detail in Section 3.2.4 of the PEIR. One existing trail, the Schabarum-

Skyline Trail, is currently located within the project site. During construction, views of construction equipment, building materials, stockpiles, and construction debris would be visible to people on the trail in the project area. However, this impact would be temporary and end at the completion of construction.

The Proposed Project would relocate a portion of the existing Schabarum-Skyline Trail off of adjacent property (Rose Hills Memorial Park) and onto the buttress area. The Proposed Project would add structures near the Schabarum-Skyline Trail in the Nike Hill area. Structures would include trail lift. The trail lift would be supported by four towers. Towers would be located at the Entry Plaza, Gas-to-Energy Facility I, M&O Yard, and Nike Hill. The trail lift facility would cross (overhead) the Schabarum-Skyline Trail at two locations just west of the M&O Yard. With operation of this facility, moving gondolas would be introduced into the viewshed of hikers on the trail in the general location of the landfill. The addition of the trail lift structure and its operation would add some aerial clutter to a small segment of the Schabarum-Skyline Trail. However, a trail lift structure is not anticipated to obstruct views from the Schabarum-Skyline Trail. Impacts would be less than significant.

The landfill is also visible from several trails located in the hills just south of the landfill. Trails within this area include Horse Trail, Puma Trail, Ahwingna Trail, and Coyote Trail. Generally these trails follow ridgelines which afford hikers panoramic views of surrounding areas, including the landfill. The project site represents a background component in the view of users of these trails. Currently, the top decks appear as areas devoid of vegetation to these users. The Proposed Project would enhance the barren nature of these areas. Views from trails located in the Puente Hills of the project site are distant and are not anticipated to be significantly affected. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.3.1.3 Aesthetics – Scenic Resources within a State Scenic Highway

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would not be located near a designated state scenic highway.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that no impacts to state scenic highways would occur. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to state scenic highways are discussed in detail in Section 3.2.4 of the PEIR. There are no state scenic highways in the project vicinity. No impact would occur.

4.3.1.4 Aesthetics – Visual Character or Quality of the Site

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would develop a regional park at the closed Puente Hills Landfill which has the potential to affect the visual character or quality of the site.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that implementation of the Proposed Project would significantly alter the visual character of the project site in a beneficial way. The park's landscape plan is designed to be inclusive of

the industrial and natural spaces present within the landfill. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to visual character or quality are discussed in detail in Section 3.2.4 of the PEIR. Implementation of the Proposed Project would significantly alter the visual character of the site in a beneficial way. As previously mentioned, development of the regional park would be concentrated within the top decks of the closed landfill, which are mostly devoid of vegetation and structures. The design of the new amenities and structures would utilize current architectural standards with design features complementary to the surrounding natural and built environment. The park's landscape plan is designed to be inclusive of the industrial and natural spaces present within the landfill. The PEIR includes Figures 3.2-10 through 3.2-13 showing artist renderings of the proposed development and the type of visual character it would create at the landfill. The landscape plan would create shade on the top decks, organize the flexible recreational spaces, move park users through the park from one amenity to another, protect and buffer one use from another, and increase habitat quality and quantity over time. Therefore, the Proposed Project would improve the visual character and quality of the site.

4.3.1.5 Aesthetics – Light or Glare

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would introduce new sources of light and glare into the project area, which have the potential to adversely affect day or nighttime views.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that no significant impacts to day or nighttime views in the project area would occur from implementation of the Proposed Project. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to light or glare are discussed in detail in Section 3.2.4 of the PEIR. Proposed structures would use materials and surface treatments with low glare characteristics. Structure would be painted with earthen colors to complement surrounding natural areas and minimize glare sources. The Proposed Project would not include park lighting except for security lighting of the M&O Yard. No stadium-type lighting is proposed. New lighting associated with the Proposed Project would be required to comply with existing County ordinances governing light pollution and the County of Los Angeles Park Design Guidelines and Standards, minimizing light and glare impacts. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.3.1.6 Air Quality – Air Quality Plans

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would result in air emissions from construction due to the use of heavy equipment and fugitive dust emissions and from operations due to maintenance activities and traffic associated with park visitors. As such, the Proposed Project would be required to comply with Federal and State air quality standards and be consistent with the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP).

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that the Proposed Project would be consistent with the air quality plan of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Consistency with applicable air quality plans is discussed in detail in Section 3.3.4.1 of the PEIR. Air quality modeling analysis prepared for the Proposed Project found that short-term construction emissions would not result in significant impacts based on SCAQMD regional and local thresholds of significance. The air quality analysis also determined that long-term operation would not result in significant impacts. As such, the Proposed Project would not exceed the AQMP assumptions for the project site and would be consistent with the AQMP. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.3.1.7 Air Quality – Criteria Pollutant Analysis

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would result in air emissions from construction due to the use of heavy equipment and fugitive dust emissions and from operations due to maintenance activities and traffic associated with park visitors.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that the Proposed Project would not violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts associated with the emission of criteria pollutants are discussed in detail in Section 3.3.4.2 of the PEIR. Air quality modeling analysis prepared for the Proposed Project found that short-term construction emissions and long-term operation emissions would not result in significant impacts based on SCAQMD regional and local thresholds of significance. Therefore, a less than significant regional air quality impact would occur from construction and operation of the Proposed Project.

4.3.1.8 Air Quality – Cumulative Regional Air Quality Impacts

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would result in air emissions from construction due to the use of heavy equipment and fugitive dust emissions and from operations due to maintenance activities and traffic associated with park visitors.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that the Proposed Project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under Federal and State air quality standards. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to cumulative regional air quality impacts are discussed in detail in Section 3.3.4.3 of the PEIR. Air quality would be temporarily degraded during construction activities that occur separately or simultaneously. However, in accordance with the SCAQMD methodology, projects that do not exceed the SCAQMD criteria or can be mitigated to less than criteria levels are not significant and do not add to the overall cumulative impact. Therefore, with respect to long-term emissions, the Proposed Project would result in a less than significant cumulative impact.

4.3.1.9 Air Quality – Exposure of Sensitive Receptors

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would result in air emissions from construction due to the use of heavy equipment and fugitive dust emissions and from operations due to maintenance activities and traffic associated with park visitors. The nearest sensitive receptors to the project site include: the single-family detached residential dwelling units located directly east and southeast of the project boundary along Beech Hill Avenue; the single-family detached residential dwelling units located along Overcrest Drive approximately 0.6 mile southwest of the site; the Wildwood Mobile Country Club located north of SR-60, approximately 0.5 mile northwest of the project boundary; Rio Hondo College athletic fields located approximately 0.25 mile southwest of the site; and Orange Grove Middle School and Palm Elementary School located adjacent to, and 0.38 mile to, the eastern boundary of the site, respectively.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that the Proposed Project would not exposed sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts associated with exposure of sensitive receptors are discussed in detail in Section 3.3.4.4 of the PEIR. None of the analyzed criteria pollutants would exceed the calculated local emissions thresholds at the nearest sensitive receptors. Therefore, a less than significant local air quality impact would occur from construction of the Proposed Project. The Proposed Project would not result in a long-term (i.e., 70 years) substantial source of toxic air contaminants (TAC) emissions and corresponding individual cancer risk. Therefore, no significant short-term TAC impacts are anticipated to occur during construction of the Proposed Project. No CO “hot spot” modeling was performed and no significant long-term air quality impact is anticipated to local air quality with the ongoing use of the Proposed Project because the intersection with the highest traffic volume would be substantially less than 100,000 vehicles per day CO standard. The Proposed Project does not include stationary sources. Therefore, no long-term localized significance threshold analysis is warranted.

4.3.1.10 Air Quality – Odors

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project may emit odors during construction during the application of materials such as asphalt. No nuisance odors are anticipated during operation of the Proposed Project because a park is not a nuisance odor producer.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that the Proposed Project would not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to odors are discussed in detail in Section 3.3.4.5 of the PEIR. Due to the short-term nature and limited amounts of odor-producing materials being utilized, impacts related to odors during construction of the Proposed Project would be less than significant. The Proposed Project does not include a land use

associated with odors. Therefore, operational odor-related impacts are considered to be less than significant.

4.3.1.11 Biological Resources – Jurisdictional Resources

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. No wetlands or waters of the United States were found on the project site.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that no impacts to jurisdictional resources would occur from implementation of the Proposed Project. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to jurisdictional resources are discussed in detail in Section 3.4.4.1 of the PEIR. No wetlands or waters of the United States were found on the project site; therefore, no impacts on wetland resources are associated with implementation of the Proposed Project.

4.3.1.12 Biological Resources – Wildlife Movement

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. Possible impacts on wildlife corridors from the implementation of the Proposed Project were evaluated with respect to blockages or barriers to movement in a regional context (i.e., the animal's ability to move between existing large, regional open space areas).

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that no impacts to wildlife movement would occur from implementation of the Proposed Project. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to wildlife movement are discussed in detail in Section 3.4.4.1 of the PEIR. Construction of the Proposed Project is not expected to interfere with a majority of regional wildlife movement due to the recent landfill use in the project area. The project site currently provides poor conditions for wildlife movement as a majority is disturbed/developed at nearly 128 acres out of the total 144.8 acres project site (88 percent). The project area only offers marginal local corridor value on its own and does not provide any additional connectivity further to the west. The proximity of the natural open space to urban populations does, however, make the project site a potentially valuable biological resource by effectively maintaining larger habitats within the corridor and providing a larger urban buffer for less tolerant species. As a result, construction of the Proposed Project is not expected to have significant impacts to regional movement of wildlife populations.

4.3.1.13 Biological Resources – Significant Ecological Areas

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Rio Hondo College Wildlife Sanctuary SEA, including Ecology Canyon, a 24-acre area in the western corner of the landfill, is designated as native habitat. The Conceptual SEA for the Hacienda Heights community is located within the native preservation area managed by the Puente Hills Habitat Preservation Authority. The Proposed Project may have indirect impacts on wildlife movement within and adjacent to the project site.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that less than significant impacts to Significant Ecological Areas would occur from implementation of the Proposed Project. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to Significant Ecological Areas are discussed in detail in Section 3.4.4.2 of the PEIR. No development would occur within either SEA and there would be no direct impacts. The Proposed Project's indirect impacts on wildlife movement are not expected to reach the primary regional linkage area, and regional connectivity is expected to be minimally impacted. The Proposed Project would not cause any regional populations of plants or animals in adjacent regions to become isolated. The Proposed Project's impacts on regional wildlife movement are therefore considered to be less than significant.

4.3.1.14 Biological Resources – Habitat Conservation Plan

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The project site is not located within the limits of any Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or approved local, regional, or state conservation plan.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that no impacts to habitat conservation plans would occur from implementation of the Proposed Project. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to habitat conservation plans are discussed in detail in Section 3.4.4.2 of the PEIR. The project site is not located within the limits of any Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or approved local, regional, or state conservation plan, therefore, the Proposed Project would not conflict with existing conservation plans.

4.3.1.15 Cultural Resources – Historical Resources

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The project site has the potential to contain unknown historical resources, as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Ground disturbing construction activities have the potential to encounter unknown historical resources which could potential result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that no impacts to historical resources would occur from implementation of the Proposed Project. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to historical resources are discussed in detail in Section 3.5.4.1 of the PEIR. All previously recorded archaeological sites on the project site have been evaluated as not significant and were destroyed by landfill activities. One small area within Nike Hill remains as a natural slope with the original ground surface intact. No archaeological material more than 50 years old was found during the intensive walk-over archaeological survey of this area. The Nike Missile Site (P-19-188496), also located on Nike

Hill, is not eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and is not a historical resource as defined by CEQA. Because there are no known historical resources in the project site implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in significant impacts to any known historical resources.

4.3.1.16 Hazards and Hazardous Materials – Use or Disposal of Hazardous Materials

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would require the use of some hazardous materials during construction and operation. During operation, some hazardous materials would be stored on the site.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that construction or operation of the Proposed Project would not result in environmental impacts related to the use or disposal of hazardous materials. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to hazardous material use and disposal are discussed in detail in Section 3.8.4 of the PEIR. Construction of the Proposed Project would require the use of some hazardous materials, such as diesel fuel. The transport and use of hazardous materials is regulated by the state and the Proposed Project would be in compliance with all state regulations. These materials would be present during construction and would be removed on completion. A less than significant impact would occur.

During operation, facility maintenance activities would likely require the use of hazardous materials such as paints, fertilizers, and pesticides. These hazardous materials would be stored in the County maintenance yard and would be used in limited quantities during maintenance activities. County park maintenance personnel are trained in the use and storage of hazardous materials. Compliance with existing hazardous material regulations would result in less than significant impacts.

4.3.1.17 Hazards and Hazardous Materials – Conflicts Between Landfill Maintenance Activities or Systems and Park Activities or Systems: Unauthorized Access, Emergency Releases, and Impacts to the Clay Cover

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would introduce new public land uses on some portions of the closed landfill and closer to non-public areas of the closed landfill which could cause unauthorized access to landfill systems, impacts related to emergency release, and impacts to the landfill clay cover.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that construction or operation of the Proposed Project would not result environmental impacts related to unauthorized access, emergency releases, or impacts to the clay cover. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials are discussed in detail in Section 3.8.4 of the PEIR. A system of temporary custom railings would be used to block access to unauthorized non-public areas and public areas temporarily closed for Sanitation Districts access. Design features included in the Master Plan would minimize the hazards related to unauthorized access to nonpublic areas of the landfill and a less than significant impact would occur.

An uncontrolled landfill gas release could expose on-site employees and park users to increased explosion and fire risks. The Sanitation Districts has a comprehensive monitoring and maintenance system to ensure that accidental releases of landfill gas are avoided. In the unlikely event that an emergency release occurs, the Sanitation Districts has developed an Emergency Action/Fire Protection Plan for potential emergencies such as fire, explosion, accidents, and earthquakes. Contingencies for fires or explosions related to the gas collection system are included in this plan. As part of the Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) between the Sanitation Districts and the DPR, a similar emergency action plan would be developed for the park use that would include the roles of park staff, evacuation routes, and communication protocols in the event of an emergency. A less than significant impact would occur.

The monolithic clay cover needs to be maintained at certain moisture; too much water can cause cracking and gas escape. The Master Plan includes recommendations for a plant palette, soil amendment, fertilizer, and irrigation schedule to maintain the integrity of the landfill cap. No impact is anticipated.

4.3.1.18 Hazards and Hazardous Materials – Proximity of Known Hazardous Materials Sites

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project is not located on a list of hazardous materials compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. The Proposed Project is located on and near sites included in other hazardous materials databases.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that construction or operation of the Proposed Project would not result in environmental impacts related to the proximity of sites listed on hazardous materials databases. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to hazardous materials are discussed in detail in Section 3.8.4 of the PEIR. The Proposed Project is not located on a list of hazardous materials compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. The Proposed Project is located on and near sites included in other hazardous materials databases. The landfill is listed as a hazardous waste generator on the RCRA Generators List. Inclusion on this list is for permitting purposes and is not indicative of a release. The landfill was listed as a large quantity generator of several chemicals typically used in landfill operations and maintenance including solvents and pesticides. Violations were not found. The landfill is also listed on the State EnviroStor database related to the groundwater monitoring system's detection of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the groundwater in the early 1990s. The site is also listed on the State's Solid Waste Landfill Site databases and other landfill databases as a closed landfill. The Puente Hills Material Recovery Facility (MRF) is listed on the Leaking Underground Storage Tank database; this leaking tank was removed and the case was closed in 2014. None of these

listings have been identified as a recognized environmental concern. A less than significant impact would occur.

4.3.1.19 Hazards and Hazardous Materials – Conflicts with Emergency Response Plans

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project has the potential to conflict with emergency response plans related to the Puente Hills Landfill post-closure activities.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that construction or operation of the Proposed Project would not result in environmental impacts related conflicts with existing emergency response plans. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. The Sanitation Districts has developed and implemented several emergency response plans following regulatory requirements for specific activities related to the Puente Hills Landfill post-closure activities. They include an Emergency Action/Fire Prevention Plan, Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan, Hazardous Materials Business Plan and a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP), which contains a Liquid Discharge Emergency Response Plan for the release of landfill liquids to surface water. Ongoing post-closure maintenance of the landfill, including compliance with these emergency plans, is integral to the Master Plan, and would be enforced with a JPA between the Sanitation Districts and DPR. The Proposed Project would also have its own SWPPP in place. A less than significant impact would occur.

4.3.1.20 Hazards and Hazardous Materials – Fire Risk

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project has the potential to expose people and structures to fire risk due to the development of the site in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that construction or operation of the Proposed Project would not result environmental impacts related to development of the site in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. The project site is located within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone as shown in the County's General Plan. There would be an incremental increase in exposure of people and structures to fire risk due to the development of the site and increased human presence from park users. New construction within Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones are required to use ignition resistant materials as described in the California Building Code (CBC) and to follow the County's Fuel Modification Plan Guidelines. Compliance with these regulations and requirements would improve the site's defensible space, reduce the likelihood of the loss of structures to fire, and would reduce the risk of injury or death from fire. A less than significant impact would occur.

4.3.1.21 Hazards and Hazardous Materials – Creation of a Fire Hazard

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project has the potential to create a fire hazard through development in a previously undeveloped area.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that construction or operation of the Proposed Project would not result in environmental impacts related to the creation of a fire hazard. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. The park amenities would include circulation and parking, trails, landscaping, play areas, and a Visitor Center and offices. Park amenities would not include structures or uses that would create a potentially dangerous fire hazard. A less than significant impact would occur.

4.3.1.22 Hydrology and Water Quality – Water Quality or Waste Discharge Requirements

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project has the potential to affect water quality as a result of earthmoving activities and potential increase in erosion from the increase of pedestrian, mountain bike, and equestrian traffic on trails.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that construction or operation of the Proposed Project would not result in violations of the water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to water quality or waste discharge requirements are discussed in detail in Section 3.9.4 of the PEIR. Overall hydrology and water quality impacts associated with project implementation are related to earthmoving (grading) associated with construction. The Proposed Project would be subject to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulations and be required to obtain a General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities (General Permit). The General Permit requires the preparation and implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP would list Best Management Practices (BMPs) to prevent construction pollutants and products from violating any water quality standard or waste discharge requirement. DPR would be responsible for the preparation and implementation of a SWPPP for the Proposed Project.

Operational impacts to water quality are anticipated to be less than construction impacts. Operation of the Proposed Project would result in a lower level of ground disturbances compared to construction. During operation, the increase of pedestrian, mountain bike, and equestrian traffic within trails may incrementally increase erosion. However, the DPR would monitor trails within the park for issue areas and make repairs as needed. Furthermore, landscaping planted by the Proposed Project would further reduce the erosion potential of areas that are currently unvegetated. The Proposed Project would also construct new drainage facilities (Basin T) that would minimize water quality impacts from the proposed development. The addition of Basin T would address potential water quality issues resulting from the Proposed Project. Water quality impacts during operation would be less than significant.

4.3.1.23 Hydrology and Water Quality – Groundwater

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would require water for construction and park operations, which has the potential to affect groundwater supplies.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that construction or operation of the Proposed Project would not deplete groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to groundwater are discussed in detail in Section 3.9.4 of the PEIR. The Proposed Project would mostly use native and drought-tolerant natural plants, which would have minimal watering requirements. It is estimated that the Proposed Project would require approximately 182 million gallons of reclaimed water per year at full buildout. The project site does not provide significant groundwater recharge due to its past use as a landfill. Fill areas contain barrier systems to prevent groundwater recharge to minimize the potential for leachate contamination of groundwater. Surface flows would be directed to the landfill's drainage system. Improvements to the drainage system would include the construction of a gutter drain to convey stormwater runoff from the proposed park loop road, a new debris basin (Basin T), and a new connection to the existing drainage facilities conveying stormwater into Basin A. Impacts to groundwater recharge would be less than significant.

4.3.1.24 Hydrology and Water Quality – Erosion or Siltation

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project has the potential to result in erosion or siltation as a result of ground disturbing activities associated with construction and trail use.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that construction or operation of the Proposed Project would not result in substantial erosion or siltation. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to erosion and siltation are discussed in detail in Section 3.9.4 of the PEIR. The Sanitation Districts is under regulatory requirements to manage the closure of the landfill to protect public health and the environment. The Proposed Project's grading plan and drainage systems would be designed to comply with the landfill's regulatory requirements regarding the protection of water quality. The Proposed Project drainage system would be designed to prevent erosion and siltation on- and off-site. Furthermore, the Proposed Project would implement a SWPPP, including BMPs during and after construction. These BMPs would help minimize or eliminate potential sources of polluted runoff including erosion and/or siltation. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.3.1.25 Hydrology and Water Quality – Flooding

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would increase the amount of impervious surfaces and alter drainage patterns on the project site. These alterations would have the potential to result in flooding on and off-site.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in flooding on and off-site. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to flooding are discussed in detail in Section 3.9.4 of the PEIR. The Proposed Project is not anticipated to substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the project site due to the Sanitation Districts' requirement to manage stormwater runoff from the landfill. Capacity and water quality improvements to the landfill's stormwater system would be completed, as needed, to accept additional stormwater capacity demands created by the proposed regional park. As such, flooding impacts due to changes to drainage patterns of the project site caused by the Proposed Project are anticipated to be less than significant.

4.3.1.26 Hydrology and Water Quality – Water Features (Vectors)

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would not include water features or create conditions of standing water.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that implementation of the Proposed Project would not include a water feature or create conditions of standing water that could increase habitat for mosquitoes or other vectors. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to water features (vectors) are discussed in detail in Section 3.9.4 of the PEIR. The Proposed Project would not include a water feature that could potentially increase habitat for mosquitoes and other vectors. No impact would occur.

4.3.1.27 Hydrology and Water Quality – Stormwater Drainage System Capacity and Sources of Polluted Runoff

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would develop a regional park within the closed Puente Hills Landfill, which has the potential to increase stormwater runoff or increase sources of polluted runoff.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that implementation of the Proposed Project would not create or contribute runoff water, which could exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage system or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to drainage system capacity and sources of polluted runoff are discussed in detail in Section 3.9.4 of the PEIR. The existing stormwater control facilities at the landfill have been designed to handle a 100-year 24-hour storm. The Proposed Project would improve the landfill's drainage system to accommodate additional stormwater runoff generated by the Proposed Project. Impacts would be less than significant. Ongoing operation activities would include the use of hazardous materials such as fertilizer, herbicide, and pesticides. The accidental release of such material could potentially be

a source of polluted runoff. However, the use of such products during park operations is not expected to be large enough that an accidental spill would result in a significant source of polluted runoff. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.3.1.28 Hydrology and Water Quality – Violate Applicable Stormwater NPDES Permits or Otherwise Significantly Affect Surface Water and Groundwater Quality

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project has the potential to affect water quality as a result of earthmoving activities and potential erosion of trails and park areas from the increase use by pedestrians, mountain bikes, and equestrian traffic.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that implementation of the Proposed Project would not violate applicable stormwater NPDES permits or otherwise significantly affect surface water and groundwater quality. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to water quality or waste discharge requirements are discussed in detail in Section 3.9.4 of the PEIR. Overall hydrology and water quality impacts associated with project implementation are related to earthmoving (grading) associated with construction. The Proposed Project would be subject to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulations and be required to obtain a General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities (General Permit). The General Permit requires the preparation and implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP would list BMPs to prevent construction pollutants and products from violating any water quality standard or waste discharge requirement. DPR would be responsible for the preparation and implementation of a SWPPP for the Proposed Project.

Operational impacts to water quality are anticipated to be less than construction impacts. Operation of the Proposed Project would result in a lower level of ground disturbances compared to construction. During operation, the increase of pedestrian, mountain bike, and equestrian traffic within trails may incrementally increase erosion. However, the DPR would monitor trails within the park for issue areas and make repairs as needed. Furthermore, landscaping planted by the Proposed Project would further reduce the erosion potential of areas that are currently unvegetated. The Proposed Project would also construct new drainage facilities (Basin T) that would minimize water quality impacts from the proposed development. The addition of Basin T would address potential water quality issues resulting from the Proposed Project. Water quality impacts during operation would be less than significant.

4.3.1.29 Hydrology and Water Quality – Los Angeles County Low Impact Development Ordinance

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. Low impact development (LID) is a decentralized approach to stormwater management that works to mimic the natural hydrology of a project site by retaining precipitation on-site to the maximum extent practicable. The Proposed Project would develop a regional park within the closed Puente Hills Landfill. Due to

the past use of the project site as a landfill, stormwater must be shed off the landfill's surface to prevent ponding.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that implementation of the Proposed Project would comply with the LID ordinance to the extent possible. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to the LID ordinance are discussed in detail in Section 3.9.4 of the PEIR. The Proposed Project would incorporate LID strategies to the extent practicable. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.3.1.30 Hydrology and Water Quality – Point or Nonpoint Source Pollutant Discharges into SWRCB Areas of Special Biological Significance

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. There are no State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) designated Areas of Special Biological Significance in the project vicinity.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in point or nonpoint source pollutant discharges into SWRCB Areas of Special Biological Significance. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to point or nonpoint source pollutant discharges into SWRCB Areas of Special Biological Significance are discussed in detail in Section 3.9.4 of the PEIR. There are no SWRCB designated Areas of Special Biological Significance in the project vicinity. No impact would occur.

4.3.1.31 Hydrology and Water Quality – On-site Wastewater Treatment System

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would generate wastewater from on-site restrooms and water fountains. Wastewater generated by the Proposed Project would be conveyed to the municipal sewer system.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that implementation of the Proposed Project would not use on-site wastewater treatment systems. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to on-site wastewater treatment system are discussed in detail in Section 3.9.4 of the PEIR. Wastewater would be generated on-site from restrooms and would be conveyed through new sewer line connections to the municipal sewer system. No wastewater treatment systems are included in the Proposed Project. No impact would occur.

4.3.1.32 Hydrology and Water Quality – Otherwise Substantially Degrade Water Quality

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project has the potential to affect water quality as a result of earthmoving activities and potential increase in erosion from the increase of pedestrian, mountain bike, and equestrian traffic on trails.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that construction or operation of the Proposed Project would not substantially degrade water quality. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to water quality are discussed in detail in Section 3.9.4 of the PEIR. Overall hydrology and water quality impacts associated with project implementation are related to earthmoving (grading) associated with construction. The Proposed Project would be subject to the NPDES regulations and be required to obtain a General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities (General Permit). The General Permit requires the preparation and implementation of a SWPPP. The SWPPP would list BMPs to prevent construction pollutants and products from violating any water quality standard or waste discharge requirement. DPR would be responsible for the preparation and implementation of a SWPPP for the Proposed Project.

Operational impacts to water quality are anticipated to be less than construction impacts. Operation of the Proposed Project would result in a lower level of ground disturbances compared to construction. During operation, the increase of pedestrian, mountain bike, and equestrian traffic within trails may incrementally increase erosion. However, the DPR would monitor trails within the park for issue areas and make repairs as needed. Furthermore, landscaping planted by the Proposed Project would further reduce the erosion potential of areas that are currently unvegetated. The Proposed Project would also construct new drainage facilities (Basin T) that would minimize water quality impacts from the proposed development. The addition of Basin T would address potential water quality issues resulting from the Proposed Project. Water quality impacts during operation would be less than significant.

4.3.1.33 Hydrology and Water Quality – Place Structures in Areas Subject to Inundation by Seiche, Tsunami, Mudflow

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The project site is not within the vicinity of a lake and is located over 25 miles from the Pacific Ocean. As such, the project site is not subject to seiches or tsunamis. Due to the environmental controls in place and the landfill's engineered slopes and cap, mudflow is a low concern for the project site. Impacts would be less than significant.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that implementation of the Proposed Project would not place structures in areas subject to inundation by seiche, tsunami, and mudflow. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to inundation by seiche, tsunami, and mudflow are discussed in detail in Section 3.9.4 of the PEIR. The project site is located within

the closed Puente Hills Landfill which varies topographically. The project site is not within the vicinity of a lake and is located over 25 miles from the Pacific Ocean. As such, the project site is not subject to seiches or tsunamis. Due to the environmental controls in place and the landfill's engineered slopes and cap, mudflow is a low concern for the project site. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.3.1.34 Land Use – Consistency with the County Zoning Ordinance

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would develop a regional park within the closed Puente Hills Landfill. The western half of the landfill has a land use designation of Public and Semi-Public (P) and is zoned Heavy Agricultural (A-2-5), with a small portion zoned Light Agricultural (A-1-5) (Workman Mill Zoned District). The eastern half of the landfill has a land use designation Parks and Recreation (OS-PR) and is zoned Open Space (O-S) (Hacienda Heights Zoned District).

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that implementation of the Proposed Project would be consistent with the County zoning ordinance. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to consistency with the County zoning ordinance are discussed in detail in Section 3.10.4 of the PEIR. Recreational uses are allowed within Public and Semi-Public and Parks and Recreation land use designations. Recreational uses are also a permitted use under Heavy Agricultural and Open Space zones (L.A. County Code Title 22, § 22.24.120 and 22.40.410). Riding and hiking trails, excluding trails for motor vehicles, are an allowed use subject to the Director of Regional Planning's review and approval under Light Agricultural zones (L.A. County Code Title 22, § 22.24.090). Only a small area of the landfill east of the main entrance is zoned Light Agricultural. The only project components that would be located in this area are sections of the multi-use trail, one-way loop road, and selective use two-way road. The Proposed Project would comply with the review and approval requirements listed in Title 22, § 22.24.090 of the Los Angeles County Code. Therefore, the Proposed Project would be consistent with the County's General Plan land use designation and zoning ordinance. The Proposed Project would be consistent with the County of Los Angeles applicable General Plan policies listed in Section 3.10.2.4. No impact would occur.

4.3.1.35 Land Use – Hillside Management Criteria, Significant Ecological Areas Conformance Criteria, or Other Planned Beneficial Land Uses

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would be subject to the Hillside Management Area Ordinance and it would need to be compatible with Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs) and other planned beneficial land uses.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that implementation of the Proposed Project would not conflict with Hillside Management criteria, Significant Ecological Areas conformance criteria, or other planned beneficial land uses. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to Hillside Management criteria, Significant Ecological Areas conformance criteria, or other planned beneficial land uses are discussed in detail in Section 3.10.4 of the PEIR. The Proposed Project would be consistent with the Hillside Design Guidelines. The Proposed Project would be designed and constructed in compliance with the Hillside Management Area Ordinance (L.A. County Code Title 22, § 22.56.217). No impact would occur.

The Rio Hondo Wildlife Sanctuary SEA, also known as Ecology Canyon, is a 24-acre area in the western corner of the landfill property, and is designated as native habitat. The Rio Hondo Wildlife Sanctuary SEA is used by Rio Hondo College staff and students for biological studies. This area is located west of the Western Deck. The Conceptual SEA for the Hacienda Heights Community is located within the landfill property. The Conceptual SEA is completely contained within the native preservation area within Canyons 6, 7, and 8 managed by the Puente Hills Habitat Preservation Authority (Habitat Authority). This area is located southeast of the Southern Deck. Recreational uses such as hiking and wildlife watching are compatible by definition with the long-term sustainability of biological resources within SEAs (County of Los Angeles 2015). The Proposed Project would include passive and active recreational facilities. Active recreational facilities (i.e., bike skills, zip lines, slides) would not be located immediately adjacent to Ecology Canyon or the Conceptual SEA. Therefore, these facilities are not expected to cause conflicts with the SEAs. Impacts would be less than significant.

Impacts to adjacent land uses (i.e. Habitat Authority) may occur from the potential increased use of adjacent recreational trails. It is anticipated that some park visitors would leave the regional park via the Schabarum/Skyline Trail and potentially use other trails in the area. However, the Proposed Project was designed to be a destination park with a wide range of amenities, including stair climbs, trail lift, zip lines, and bike skills areas, to meet the diverse needs of park users. The proposed park would itself become the destination for park users. Therefore, it is anticipated that the majority of park users would stay there. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.3.1.36 Noise – Operational Noise

Noise Impacts to Off-site Receptors Due to Project Generated Traffic

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would result in noise impacts to off-site receptors associated with project generated traffic from park visitors and employees.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in substantial noise impacts to off-site receptors due to project generated traffic. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Noise impacts to off-site receptors related to project generated traffic are discussed in detail in Section 3.11.4.1 of the PEIR. The worst-case Project-generated (which consists of the High Build Alternative) traffic noise level was modeled utilizing the Federal Highways Administration (FHWA) Traffic Noise Prediction Model - FHWA-RD-77-108. Traffic noise was found to be less than significant.

Noise Impacts to Off-site Receptors Due to On-site Operational Noise

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would result in noise impacts to off-site receptors associated with on-site operational noise from park operations.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in substantial noise impacts to off-site receptors due to operational noise. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Noise impacts to off-site receptors related to operational are discussed in detail in Section 3.11.4.1 of the PEIR. Sensitive receptors that may be affected by Proposed Project operational noise include the residences to the east, west, and south and the elementary schools to the east. Noise associated with project operations would not exceed the City of Industry's most strict exterior daytime standard of 50 dBA. Therefore, the impact would be considered less than significant.

Noise Impacts to On-site Receptors

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would result in noise impacts to on-site receptors from park operations.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in substantial noise impacts to on-site receptors due to operational noise. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Noise impacts to on-site receptors are discussed in detail in Section 3.11.4.1 of the PEIR. The City of Industry land use compatibility guidelines set forth noise/land use compatibility criteria for various land use types. Based upon the ambient measurements performed at or near the project vicinity, the project site would be exposed to levels below 65 dBA CNEL, which would be consistent with the strictest (City's) compatibility matrix and General Plan for park land uses. Noise impacts to on-site sensitive receptors would be less than significant.

4.3.1.37 Noise – Vibration

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. Construction of the Proposed Project would generate varying degrees of ground vibration.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that implementation of the Proposed Project would not expose persons to excessive groundborne vibration. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts associated with vibrations generated by the Proposed Project are discussed in detail in Section 3.11.4.1 of the PEIR. Vibration levels in the project area may be influenced by construction. Construction equipment is anticipated to be located at least 300 feet or more from any existing sensitive receptor. Vibration impacts would be short-term and would only occur during site grading and construction activities. Temporary vibration levels associated with Project construction would be less than significant.

4.3.1.38 Recreation – Increase the Use of Existing Neighborhood and Regional Parks or Other Recreational Facilities

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would develop a regional park which may indirectly result in an increase of recreational users on existing recreational facilities adjacent to and near in the project area.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in a substantial physical deterioration of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreation facilities adjacent to and near the project area. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to the increase in use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities are discussed in detail in Section 3.13.4 of the PEIR. The Proposed Project was designed to be a destination park with a wide range of amenities, including stair climbs, trail lift, zip lines, and bike skills areas, to meet the diverse needs of park users. The proposed park would itself become the destination for park users. Therefore, it is anticipated that the majority of park users that visit the park would remain within the park boundaries. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.3.1.39 Recreation – Include Neighborhood and Regional Parks or Other Recreational Facilities or Require the Construction or Expansion of Such Facilities

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would develop a regional park at the closed Puente Hills Landfill.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that implementation of the Proposed Project would not require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to the construction of neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities are discussed in detail in Section 3.13.4 of the PEIR. The Proposed Project is the development of a regional park. The physical effect on the environment from the Proposed Project is discussed in the other sections of this PEIR. With implementation of mitigation measures as described in those sections, adverse physical effects on the environment would be less than significant.

4.3.1.40 Recreation – Interfere with Regional Open Space Connectivity

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would develop a regional park which would incorporate the Schabarum-Skyline Trail, a regional trail in the project vicinity. The Proposed Project would have beneficial impacts to regional connectivity.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that implementation of the Proposed Project would not interfere with regional open space connectivity. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to regional open space connectivity are discussed in detail in Section 3.13.4 of the PEIR. During Phase I, a portion of the Schabarum-Skyline Trail would be relocated off of adjacent property and onto the Nike Hill buttress site. The trail, a section of the park loop road, and an ADA-accessible switchback trail leading to the Nike Hill scenic overlook would all be located in this fill area. From this trail, park users could access Schabarum-Skyline Trail, and from there, other open spaces and trails in the region. The Proposed Project also includes improvements in the existing trailhead at Workman Mill Road, installation of new wayfinding signage, and landscaping. The Proposed Project would improve regional open space connectivity, and would result in a beneficial impact. Connectivity for wildlife movement is discussed under Biological Resources.

4.3.1.41 Recreation – Consistent with the County Open Space and Conservation Element and/or Parks and Recreation Element

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would develop a regional park that has been designed to be consistent with the County Open Space and Conservation Element and Parks and Recreation Element.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that implementation of the Proposed Project would be consistent with the County Open Space and Conservation Element and the Parks and Recreation Element. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to consistency with the County Open Space and Conservation Element and/or the Parks and Recreation Element are discussed in detail in Section 3.13.4 of the PEIR. The Proposed Project has been designed to meet the goals of both the Conservation and Natural Resources Element and the Parks and Recreation Element. No impact would occur.

4.3.1.42 Recreation – Existing or Planned Recreational Uses

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would develop a regional park which has been designed to be compatible with existing and planned recreational uses.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that implementation of the Proposed Project would be compatible to existing and planned recreational uses. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to existing or planned recreational uses are discussed in detail in Section 3.13.4 of the PEIR. The Proposed Project would include trail connections to the existing Schabarum-Skyline Trail, an existing multi-use trail that is managed by DPR. This trail connects with other multi-use trails in the Habitat Authority Preserve. The Proposed Project would be compatible with existing recreational uses, enhance regional open space connectivity, and result in a beneficial impact.

Rose Hills Memorial Park has an agreement with the Sanitation Districts for a future roadway easement through the landfill property to access their site. The exact alignment of the

easement was not identified in the agreement, but is subject to the master planning process for the future park. Three easement options aligned along the eastern portion of the park loop road were identified during the planning process. All three alternatives would conflict with the future recreational uses of the park after the road is constructed and used to access the cemetery, particularly during funerals. Conflicts with park visitor traffic, landfill maintenance vehicles, and emergency vehicles are discussed in Section 3.14, Transportation of the PEIR. These impacts would be less than significant with Mitigation Measures T-1 through T-6.

4.3.1.43 Transportation and Circulation – External Circulation System

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would generate traffic during construction and operation.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that implementation of the Proposed Project would not significantly impact the external circulation system. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to external circulation system are discussed in detail in Section 3.14.5.1 of the PEIR. A traffic study prepared for the Proposed Project determined that the Proposed Project would not significantly alter study intersections under Existing (2016) plus Project conditions and Cumulative (2035) plus Project. The study also concluded that partial development of the proposed park in its opening year (2019) would also result in less than significant traffic impacts.

4.3.1.44 Transportation and Circulation – Transit, Bicycle, and Pedestrian Operations

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project is located in an auto dependent area where roads and land uses are not currently designed to support pedestrian or bicycle travel. Major changes to adjacent bicycle, pedestrian, and transit facilities would be required to fully support integration of the proposed park into a multiple modal transportation framework. Two projects are in the planning stages at Rio Hondo College (Rio Gateway Plaza and Metrolink Station) to provide intermodal access to the area. To be successful, such changes would need to be supported by gradual changes in the planned mix of allowable land uses in nearby areas.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that implementation of the Proposed Project would not significantly impact transit, bicycle, and pedestrian operations. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts to transit, bicycle, and pedestrian operations are discussed in detail in Section 3.14.5.3 of the PEIR. The Proposed Project would be accessible via existing and planned public transit systems and would provide new bicycle and pedestrian trails. These park amenities would be designed according to adopted policies, plans, and programs and would not decrease the performance or safety of the existing circulation network. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.3.1.45 **Transportation and Circulation – Congestion Management Program (CMP)**

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would add fewer than 150 peak hour vehicles to the nearest CMP freeway monitoring locations and fewer than 50 peak hour vehicles to the nearest arterial monitoring intersection.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that implementation of the Proposed Project would not conflict with the congestion management program. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to conflicts with the CMP are discussed in detail in Section 3.14.5.5 of the PEIR. CMP freeway and arterial intersection analyses are not required because the Proposed Project does not meet the thresholds for the analyses. As such, impacts to the CMP monitoring system would be considered less than significant.

Potential increases in transit person trips generated by the Proposed Project equate to one to two new riders per bus per hour. Therefore, a less than significant impact would occur.

Per Caltrans' Guide for the Preparation of Traffic Impact Studies (Caltrans 2002), study intersections that included freeway on-ramps or off-ramps were analyzed using Highway Capacity Manual (HCM) (Transportation Research Board 2000) analysis methodology. Based on the HCM analysis, all ramp intersections are projected to operate at LOS D or better. While Caltrans' Guide for the Preparation of Traffic Impact Studies provides screening criteria to determine whether a Traffic Impact Study is needed, their guidance does not provide definitive criteria to determine whether the project's trip generation should be considered "significant." As such, the significance criteria of the lead agency, Los Angeles County, were utilized for the impact analysis; no significant impact would occur.

4.3.1.46 **Transportation and Circulation – Hazards Due to a Design Feature**

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would modify the existing internal roadway system of the closed landfill to meet the needs of the Sanitation Districts and park users.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in a substantial hazard due to a design feature. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to hazards due to a design feature are discussed in detail in Section 3.14.5.5 of the PEIR. The internal roadway system would follow established routes within the former landfill that were designed for and used primarily by heavy trucks. At locations within the park where vehicular traffic would cross the multi-use trail or the Schabarum-Skyline Trail, best practices will be employed to minimize the potential for conflicts. Relevant standards and design guidance are found in the County of Los Angeles Trail Manual (adopted May 17, 2011), the California Department of Transportation Highway Design Manual

(HDM, updated 2015), and the California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD, updated 2014). Impacts would be less than significant.

4.3.1.47 Transportation and Circulation – Emergency Access

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. Traffic generated by the Proposed Project during construction and operation has the potential to affect emergency access to the regional park.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in a substantial hazard due to a design feature. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to hazards due to emergency access are discussed in detail in Section 3.14.5.5 of the PEIR. During the construction and operation of the Proposed Project adequate emergency access will be maintained. As part of the JPA between the Sanitation Districts and DPR, an emergency action plan would be developed for the park use that would include the roles of park staff, evacuation routes, and communication protocols in the event of an emergency. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.3.1.48 Utilities and Service Systems – Wastewater Treatment Requirements

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would generate wastewater from four restrooms provided for visitors and staff.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that implementation of the Proposed Project would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements for the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to wastewater treatment requirements are discussed in detail in Section 3.15.4 of the PEIR. Planned restrooms would accommodate the projected increase in wastewater flows. Wastewater treatment demand generated from special events would be met by use of portable toilets. Sewer discharge locations and treatment plants were determined to have sufficient capacity to accommodate the estimated generation of wastewater. As such, the Proposed Project would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements for the Los Angeles RWQCB. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.3.1.49 Utilities and Service Systems – Water and Wastewater System Capacity

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would require water for drinking and restroom facilities and for landscape irrigation. Wastewater would be generated from restroom facilities.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that implementation of the Proposed Project would not create water or wastewater system capacity problems. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to water and wastewater system requirements are discussed in detail in Section 3.15.4 of the PEIR. Potable water would be required for drinking and restroom facilities. The demand for potable water has been estimated to be approximately 500 gallons per day (PACE 2016). In addition, during an estimated 25 special events annually, up to 5,000 visitors would utilize park facilities, generating an additional demand for potable water. However, due to the infrequent nature of these events, the use of portable toilets, and availability of alternate sources of potable water for drinking (e.g., water bottles), it is anticipated that potable water demand would be met by the San Gabriel Valley Water Company (SGVWC). Wastewater demands are discussed above in Section 4.3.1.48. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.3.1.50 Utilities and Service Systems – Drainage System Capacity

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The proposed development would require compatibility with the landfill's existing drainage system. Drainage controls, structures, and facilities on the top decks would be designed to divert any precipitation or tributary runoff and prevent ponding and percolation of water. New drainage systems would tie into existing systems.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that implementation of the Proposed Project would not create drainage system capacity problems or result in significant environmental effects from the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to drainage system capacity are discussed in detail in Section 3.15.4 of the PEIR. The drainage study completed for the Proposed Project found that the existing detention basins within the landfill would see negligible changes in volumes and peak flows due to the minimal impervious area added within the park by the Proposed Project (PACE 2016). Therefore, the only proposed drainage facilities to be constructed or improved by the Proposed Project would be Basin T and associated conveyance facilities. It is anticipated that the existing drainage system, along with modifications to integrate the proposed development, would have sufficient capacity. As such, impacts would be less than significant.

4.3.1.51 Utilities and Service Systems – Water Supply

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would require water for drinking and restroom facilities and for landscape irrigation. Potable water would be needed for drinking and restroom facilities while reclaimed water could be used for landscape irrigation. Landscape irrigation would create the greatest demand for water.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that the Proposed Project would have sufficient reliable water supplies available to serve the project demands. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Water supply impacts are discussed in detail in Section 3.15.4 of the PEIR. The Proposed Project (at full buildout) would demand approximately 0.841 percent of the reclaimed water produced daily by the San Jose Creek WRP. As such, the Proposed Project would not create water capacity problems due to irrigation. Impacts would be less than significant. It is anticipated that the Proposed Project would require approximately 500 gallons of potable water per day for restroom and water fountains (PACE 2016). Due to the minimal potable water needs of the regional park, it is anticipated that the San Gabriel Valley Water Company (SGVWC) would have sufficient water supplies to meet the potable water needs of the Proposed Project. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.3.1.52 Utilities and Service Systems – Energy Utility System Capacity

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. Electricity would be required for proposed buildings, safety and security lighting, and for facilities like the trail lift.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that implementation of the Proposed Project would not create energy utility system capacity problems. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to energy utility system capacity are discussed in detail in Section 3.15.4 of the PEIR. Park development would include recreational elements that support sustainable technologies. The park would include solar technology, a partially solar powered scenic trail lift, electric car hook-ups, and a Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certified building (Visitor Center). Structures built would be energy neutral or energy producers. It is anticipated that the Proposed Project would not create energy utility system capacity problems. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.3.1.53 Utilities and Service Systems – Landfill Capacity

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would generate solid waste during construction and operation.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that the Proposed Project would be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted to accommodate the Proposed Project's solid waste disposal need. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to landfill capacity are discussed in detail in Section 3.15.4 of the PEIR. During construction trash would be generated gradually as each park facility is built. Trash would also be generated during operation of the park. Trash generated during operation would be typical of trash generated by park visitors (i.e., plastic bottles, food wrappers, food waste). Trash generated by the Proposed Project would be disposed of at the Puente Hills MRF, located within the landfill property. The Puente Hills MRF has a maximum permitted throughput of 4,400 tons per day (County of Los Angeles 2014). The MRF is designed specifically for the salvage of recyclable materials. Trash processed through

the MRF is trucked to various regional landfills, which include the Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill and the Frank Bowerman Landfill. The Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill has a remaining capacity of 36,589,707 cubic yards (cy). The Frank Bowerman Landfill has a remaining capacity of 205,000,000 cy (CalRecycle 2016). The Sanitation Districts is also developing a Waste-by-Rail system to transport waste via train to the Mesquite Regional Landfill. The Mesquite Regional Landfill is a 4,250-acre site that is permitted for 20,000 tons per day, with a total capacity of 600 million tons (Sanitation Districts 2016). As such, implementation of the Proposed Project would not substantially affect landfill capacity. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.3.2 Potentially Significant Impacts that Can Be Mitigated to Below a Level of Significance

The following issues from the seven environmental categories analyzed in the PEIR (Biological Resources; Cultural, Tribal, and Paleontological Resources; Geology and Soils; Hazards and Hazardous Materials; Noise; Public Services; and Transportation and Circulation) were found to be potentially significant, but can be mitigated to a less than significant level with the implementation of mitigation measures. In regards to greenhouse gases (GHG), mitigation measures would be implemented to meet the County's Community Climate Action Plan (CCAP) GHG reduction targets. This impact is included in this section; however, overall GHG impacts would remain significant and unavoidable as discussed in Section 4.3.3 of these Findings. Each mitigation measure discussed in this section of the Findings has a letter and number code correlating it with the environmental category used in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) and the PEIR.

According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15370, mitigation includes one or more of the following: "(a) avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action (b) minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of its action and its implementation (c) rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the impacted environment (d) reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action (e) compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments".

4.3.2.1 Biological Resources – Special Status Plant Species

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. No listed, candidate, sensitive, or special status species were observed during the biological resources assessment; however, 11 sensitive plant species were identified as having a moderate to high potential to occur and suitable habitat in or adjacent to the project site exists. Ground disturbing construction activities have the potential to affect sensitive plant species if present on the project site during construction.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Proposed Project which would mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effects to special status plant species identified in the PEIR. Specifically, Mitigation Measures B-1, B-2, B-3, B-6, B-8, and B-13 would reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

B-1: Conduct preconstruction surveys for special status plants and avoid any located occurrences of listed plants.

Prior to grading of each development phase, focused surveys shall be conducted during the prior flowering season for special status species such as the many-stemmed dudleya and slender and intermediate mariposa lilies to determine the presence or absence of special-status plants. If no specimens are found within the Proposed Project, then no additional mitigation is required.

In the event that special-status plants are identified within the Proposed Project, the County shall prepare a special-status plant restoration plan in coordination with the USFWS and/or the CDFW. Target sites (subject to County approval) for mitigation shall be sampled for soil type and habitat criteria sufficient for the establishment and growth of the affected special-status species. The plan shall additionally include, but not be limited to, the following components:

- 1) Performance criteria (i.e., what is an acceptable success level of revegetation to mitigate project impacts);
- 2) Monitoring effort (who is to check on the success of the revegetation plan, and how frequently);
- 3) Contingency planning (if the effort fails to reach the performance criteria, identify the remediation steps need to be taken); and
- 4) Irrigation method/schedule (how much water is needed, where, and for how long).

B-2: Conduct surveys for special status plants and avoid any located occurrences of listed plants.

Prior to issuance of a grading permit and future phase approval, the County shall conduct surveys for special-status plants in all areas subject to ground-disturbing activity. The surveys shall be conducted during the appropriate blooming period(s) by a qualified plant ecologist/biologist according to protocols established by the USFWS, CDFW, and CNPS. If none of the listed plants are found, no further mitigation is required.

In the event a listed plant is discovered onsite, the current and anticipated future distribution of the species shall be mapped by a qualified biologist. The CDFW, USFWS and County shall be formally notified and consulted regarding the presence of either the federal and/or state listed species onsite. A preservation and management plan shall be prepared for the species by a qualified biologist and shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- 1) The County will provide a buffer between development and any listed plant that may be found onsite as required by CDFW. This buffer zone shall be designated with appropriate fencing to exclude construction vehicles and public access, but not wildlife access;
- 2) The size of the buffer depends upon the use of the immediately adjacent lands, and includes consideration of the plant's ecological requirements (e.g., sunlight, moisture, shade tolerance, edaphic physical and chemical characteristics) that are identified by a qualified plant ecologist and/or botanist. At minimum, the buffer shrub species shall be equal to twice the drip line (i.e., two times the distance from the trunk to the canopy edge) in order to protect and preserve the root systems of the plant. The buffer for herbaceous species shall be, at minimum, 50 feet from the perimeter of the population or the individual. A smaller buffer may be established, provided there are adequate measures in place to avoid the take of the species, with the approval of the USFWS and/or CDFW;
- 3) Stormwater runoff, irrigation runoff, and other drainage from developed areas shall not pass through areas populated by the listed species;
- 4) Listed species areas shall not be artificially shaded by structures or landscaping within the adjacent development areas;
- 5) Pesticide use shall not be permitted within listed plants areas;
- 6) The County will be responsible for monitoring the listed plant areas during construction;
- 7) Post project completion monitoring shall be identified and the frequency and extent of monitoring shall be determined in coordination with the USFWS and/or CDFW.

In the event it is determined that Proposed Project could potentially affect listed plants, the CDFW shall be contacted to determine the need for a "take permit" under the California Endangered Species Act. Appropriate mitigation required to minimize or mitigate impacts to the listed plants shall be implemented and may include the following: the creation of a preserve, establishment of vegetated buffers or other setbacks, drainage modification of the adjacent areas, revegetation, and monitoring to ensure the success of the mitigation.

B-3: Pre-construction surveys and biological monitoring.

Qualified biological monitor(s) shall be assigned to the project. Pre-construction biological clearance surveys shall be performed to minimize impacts on sensitive plants or wildlife species. The monitors will be

responsible for ensuring that impacts to sensitive species, native vegetation, wildlife habitat, or unique resources will be avoided to the fullest extent possible. Where appropriate, monitors will flag the boundaries of areas where activities need to be restricted to protect native plants and wildlife, or sensitive species. These restricted areas shall be monitored to ensure their protection during construction. Planned sustained noise levels over 60 decibels (e.g., construction, park activities) will be evaluated by the County in relation to sensitive biological resources including nesting birds. The County will coordinate with USFWS and CDFW to determine if additional biological monitoring is required.

B-6: Protection of sensitive vegetation communities.

Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the County shall document the community type and acreage of vegetation that would be subject to project disturbance. Disturbance or removal of native vegetation shall not exceed the minimum necessary to complete operations. Every effort will be made to minimize vegetation removal and permanent loss at construction sites. If necessary, native vegetation would be flagged for protection. A project revegetation plan shall be prepared for areas of native habitat temporarily affected during construction.

The USFWS and CDFW will be consulted on the project revegetation plan. Any impacts to special status species habitat will be evaluated to determine if an incidental take permit would be required.

B-8: Preparation of a landscaping plan.

Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the County shall prepare a landscaping plan for the Proposed Project as part of the Master Plan. It shall include a plant palette derived from the existing Sanitation Districts approved plant palette for the landfill. The plant palette shall be composed of non-invasive species that are adapted to the conditions found on the project site and do not require high irrigation rates. The landscaping plan will also include a list of invasive plant species (e.g., California Invasive Plant Inventory Database online at <http://www.cal-ipc.org/paf/>) prohibited from being planted on the project site. In addition, retail sales of these invasive plant species will be prohibited at any businesses (nurseries) located within the project site. Landscape plans shall encourage planting of local natives typical of native vegetation within ten miles of the project site.

The USFWS and CDFW will be consulted on the landscaping plan. Specifically, with regards to California gnatcatcher and wildlife, coastal sage scrub and other native vegetation communities will be established to the maximum extent possible, which includes areas within and adjacent to the Proposed Project. The establishment of the landscape will be in advance of any direct impacts to native vegetation communities to offset

temporal loss of habitat for wildlife to preserve and enhance the existing wildlife corridor to the extent feasible. The landscaping plan will contribute to the connectivity of native habitats, including designated critical habitat for gnatcatcher, between the Rio Hondo Wildlife Sanctuary Significant Ecological Area (SEA) (Ecology Canyon) to the west and the Puente Hills SEAs including the conceptual Hacienda Hills SEA to the south and east and the overall Puente-Chino Hills Wildlife Corridor. The establishment of vegetative cover over the previously disturbed/developed areas will also support the dispersal of gnatcatcher from the Montebello Hills to the west as well as other wildlife through the project area.

B-13: Prepare a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP).

Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the County shall prepare a WEAP. All construction crews and contractors shall be required to participate in WEAP training prior to starting work on the project. The WEAP training will include a review of the sensitive species and other biological resources that could exist in the project area, the locations of the sensitive biological resources, their legal status and protections, and measures to be implemented for avoidance of these sensitive resources. A record of all personnel trained will be maintained.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to special status plant species are discussed in detail in Section 3.4.4.1 of the PEIR. Direct impacts to native vegetation communities and associated special status plant species would occur as a result of the removal of vegetation during construction activities. Once the park is operational there would be opportunity for native plantings, which would further help to minimize any indirect effects. Mitigation Measures B-1, B-2 B-3, B-6, B-8, and B-13 would reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

4.3.2.2 Biological Resources – Special Status Wildlife Species

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. A total of 17 sensitive wildlife species are known to occur within the project region. One federally listed threatened and Species of Special Concern (SSC), coastal California gnatcatcher, was detected within the project area during the biological resources assessment. Five other sensitive species have some potential to occur on the project site; including one state listed endangered species, Swainson's hawk; and four SSC: American badger, western mastiff bat, western red bat, and western yellow bat. Project construction and operations have the potential to impact these species if present.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Proposed Project which would mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effects to special status wildlife species identified in the PEIR. Specifically, Mitigation Measures B-3, B-4, B-5, B-9, B-10, B-11, B-12, and B-13 would reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

B-3: Pre-construction surveys and biological monitoring.

Qualified biological monitor(s) shall be assigned to the project. Pre-construction biological clearance surveys shall be performed to minimize impacts on sensitive plants or wildlife species. The monitors will be responsible for ensuring that impacts to sensitive species, native vegetation, wildlife habitat, or unique resources will be avoided to the fullest extent possible. Where appropriate, monitors will flag the boundaries of areas where activities need to be restricted to protect native plants and wildlife, or sensitive species. These restricted areas shall be monitored to ensure their protection during construction. Planned sustained noise levels over 60 decibels (e.g., construction, park activities) will be evaluated by the County in relation to sensitive biological resources including nesting birds. The County will coordinate with USFWS and CDFW to determine if additional biological monitoring is required.

B-4: Conduct protocol surveys for California gnatcatcher and avoid occupied habitat.

Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the County shall conduct protocol surveys for California gnatcatcher. A qualified biologist who is permitted by the USFWS to conduct surveys for California gnatcatcher shall conduct surveys in areas of suitable habitat to inform the planning process as each phase is developed. The surveys shall be conducted in accordance with the accepted USFWS survey protocol. If California gnatcatchers are identified within proposed work areas, agency coordination may be required.

If construction activities occur during the breeding season in known occupied habitat for California gnatcatcher, focused surveys shall be conducted within the project site and adjacent areas within 500 feet. The surveys shall be of adequate duration to verify potential nest sites. These surveys may be modified through the coordination with the agencies based on the condition of habitat, the observation of the species, or avoidance of coastal sage scrub areas during the breeding season.

If a territory or nest is confirmed, a 500-foot disturbance-free buffer shall be established and demarcated by fencing or flagging. This buffer may be adjusted provided noise levels do not exceed 60 dB(A) hourly Leq at the edge of the nest site as determined by a qualified biologist in coordination with a qualified acoustician. If the noise meets or exceeds the 60 dB(A) Leq threshold, or if the qualified biologist determines that the construction activities are disturbing nesting activities, the qualified biologist shall have the authority to halt the construction and shall devise methods to reduce the noise and/or disturbance in the vicinity. This may include methods such as, but not limited to, turning off vehicle engines and other equipment whenever possible to reduce noise, installing a protective noise barrier between the nest site and the construction

activities, and working in other areas until the young have fledged. If noise levels still exceed 60 dB(A) Leq hourly at the edge of nesting territories and/or a no-construction buffer cannot be maintained, construction shall be deferred in that area until the nestlings have fledged. All active nests shall be monitored on a weekly basis until the nestlings fledge. No construction shall occur within this buffer during the breeding season for these species.

B-5: Conduct nesting bird surveys to ensure that there would be not significant impacts to nesting birds and no violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

A qualified biologist shall conduct nesting bird surveys prior to construction or site-preparation activities occurring during the nesting and breeding season of native bird species (typically February through August). The survey area shall include all potential bird nesting areas, including grasslands, scrub habitat, woodlands, and isolated trees that are within 500 feet of construction activities. The survey shall be conducted no more than three days prior to commencement of construction activities (i.e., grubbing or grading).

If active nests of bird species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and/or the CFGC (2008) (which, together, apply to all native nesting bird species) are present in the construction zone or within 500 feet of the construction zone, a temporary buffer fence shall be erected a minimum of 300 feet around the nest site. This temporary buffer may be greater or lesser depending on the bird species and construction activity, as determined by the qualified biologist and/or applicable regulatory agency permits.

Vegetation clearing and construction within temporarily fenced areas shall be postponed or halted until juveniles have fledged and there is no evidence of a second nesting attempt. The qualified biologist shall serve as a Construction Monitor during those periods when construction activities will occur near active nest areas to ensure that no inadvertent impacts on these nests will occur.

B-9: Placement of wildlife proof receptacles.

Prior to issuance of a building permit the County shall provide waste and recycling receptacles and educational signage that discourage foraging by wildlife species adapted to urban environments. The receptacles shall be installed in common areas (i.e., any area where public trash receptacles would be placed, such as picnic areas, parking areas, and walking trails) throughout the project site. Additionally, educational signs shall be placed throughout the project site regarding: the importance of not feeding wildlife and information stating that trash (containing food) shall not be accessible to wildlife.

B-10: Implementation of public awareness program.

Prior to issuance of a building permit, a public awareness program shall be designed and implemented in an effort to restrict public access to the native habitat areas on the project site to designated trails and to prevent unleashed domestic animals from entering these areas by the County. This program shall include: signs that identify the boundaries of ecologically sensitive areas; the use of temporary fencing around sensitive areas that appear to be receiving a high level of disturbance until the disturbance is reversed; and promotion of public education and awareness of such areas.

Only passive recreational activities shall be permitted within the designated natural open space areas and shall be restricted to trails. Some areas may allow slightly greater impacts if designated as picnic areas. All dogs shall be required to be leashed while in the native habitats and natural open space areas.

A plant nursery will be part of the educational component. Native and drought tolerant plants will be grown to actively replace and replant park areas requiring patching, repair, or re-construction due to landfill settling and bio-gas production. Ideal locations for bird observation and wildlife observation will be marked along particular trails. The public will be educated on the on-going functions of the landfill and the landfill slopes would be preserved, restored, and/or enhanced for wildlife.

B-11: Maternity colony or hibernaculum surveys for roosting bats.

Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the County shall conduct maternity colony or hibernaculum survey for roosting bats. A pre-activity (e.g., vegetation removal, grading) survey for roosting bats within 200 feet of project activities shall be conducted within 7 days prior to any grading of rocky outcrops or removal of trees (particularly trees 12 inches in diameter or greater at 4.5 feet above grade with loose bark or other cavities) within 200 feet of project activities.

Conduct surveys for roosting bats during the maternity season (March 1 to July 31) within 300 feet of project activities. Trees and rocky outcrops shall be surveyed by a qualified bat biologist. Surveys shall include a minimum of one day and one evening.

If active maternity roosts or hibernacula are found, the rock outcrop or tree occupied by the roost shall be avoided (i.e., not removed) by the Proposed Project, if feasible. For active roosts or hibernacula that are present in the construction zone or within 300 feet of the construction zone, a temporary buffer fence shall be erected a minimum of 100 feet around the roost or hibernacula site. This temporary buffer may be

greater or lesser depending on the bat species and construction activity, as determined by the qualified biologist and/or applicable regulatory agency permits.

If avoidance of the maternity roost is not feasible, the qualified bat biologist shall survey (through the use of radio telemetry or other CDFW approved methods) for nearby alternative maternity colony sites. If the qualified bat biologist determines in consultation with and with the approval of CDFW that there are alternative roost sites used by the maternity colony and young are not present then no further action is required, and it will not be necessary to provide alternate roosting.

If impacts to the potential bat roosting habitat are unavoidable, or if the size, configuration, or complexity of a potential roost warrants additional surveys as determined by the qualified biologist, a one-night emergence survey (acoustic survey) will be conducted per roost to assess the species and population size. Note that night emergence surveys to determine absence cannot be performed during the inactive period (between November 1 and February 15). All observations of sensitive species and occupied bat roosts will be reported to the County.

Should a maternity roost be identified within the disturbance footprint and impacts cannot be avoided, and no alternative maternity roosts are in use near the site, substitute roosting habitat for the maternity colony will be provided on, or in close proximity to, the project site no less than 3 months prior to the eviction of the colony. Should a hibernaculum (i.e., non-breeding roost) be identified within the disturbance footprint and impacts cannot be avoided, passive humane eviction will be conducted in coordination with CDFW.

B-12: Conduct pre-construction surveys for American badgers and passively relocate during the nonbreeding season.

No more than 7 days prior to issuance of a grading permit, the County shall implement pre-construction surveys for American badgers within suitable habitat. If present, occupied badger dens shall be flagged and ground-disturbing activities avoided within 50 feet of the occupied den avoided. Maternity dens shall be avoided during pup-rearing season (February 15 through July 1) and a minimum 200-foot buffer established. Buffers may be modified with the concurrence of CDFW. Maternity dens shall be flagged for avoidance, identified on construction maps, and a biological monitor shall be present during construction. Any relocation of badgers shall occur only after consultation with the CDFW. A written report documenting the badger removal shall be provided to CDFW within 30 days of relocation.

B-13: Prepare a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP).

Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the County shall prepare a WEAP. All construction crews and contractors shall be required to participate in WEAP training prior to starting work on the project. The WEAP training will include a review of the sensitive species and other biological resources that could exist in the project area, the locations of the sensitive biological resources, their legal status and protections, and measures to be implemented for avoidance of these sensitive resources. A record of all personnel trained will be maintained.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to special status wildlife species are discussed in detail in Section 3.4.4.1 of the PEIR.

California Gnatcatchers. This species was observed during the biological resources assessment and have been recorded nesting in and adjacent to the project site associated with coastal sage scrub primarily along the western portion of the Proposed Project. Additionally, critical habitat for the species occurs within and adjacent to the west and south of the project site. Impacts to this species would be potentially adverse and significant due removal of suitable habitat and a low potential for mortality during construction activities resulting in a “take”. Mitigation Measures B-3, B-4, B-5, B-9, B-10, and B-13 would be implemented to reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

Swainson's Hawks. This species was not observed during the biological resources assessment. Impacts to this species as a result of the Proposed Project are not expected.

American Badgers. This species was not observed during the biological resources assessment however suitable habitat (e.g., coastal sage scrub and grassland) is present within the project area. Mitigation Measures B-3, B-9, B-10, B-12, and B-13 would be implemented to reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

Western Mastiff Bats. This species has been recorded in the vicinity and limited suitable roosting habitat occurs within the buildings on and adjacent to the project site. Impacts to this species as a result of the Proposed Project are not expected.

Western Red Bats. This species has been recorded adjacent to the project site in Ecology Canyon. The Proposed Project could result in direct impacts to roosting individuals of this species from grading and construction activities only in areas where roosting habitat would be removed (e.g., riparian/woodland tree species), which would constitute a significant impact. Mitigation Measures B-3, B-11, and B-13 would be implemented to reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

Western Yellow Bats. This species is an obligate foliage roosting species that prefers dead palm fronds to other types of tree substrates but can also occur within grasslands, scrublands, and wooded areas in riparian zones. The Proposed Project could result in direct impacts to roosting individuals of this species from grading and construction activities only in areas where roosting habitat would be removed (e.g., planted palm trees or other tree species), which would

constitute a significant impact. Mitigation Measures B-3, B-11, and B-13 would be implemented to reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

Nesting Birds. Construction activities could result in the direct loss of active bird nests or the abandonment of active nests by adult birds as they may utilize any of habitats across the project site including disturbed/developed areas (e.g., killdeer). Any vegetation removal, grubbing, or tree trimming conducted during the breeding season for native birds (February 15 through August 30) could have impacts on nesting birds, including raptors, that would be considered significant. Mitigation Measures B-3, B-4, B-5, B-10, and B-13 would be implemented to reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

4.3.2.3 Biological Resources – Sensitive Natural Communities

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The project site contains coastal sage scrub and oak woodlands.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Proposed Project which would mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effects to sensitive natural communities identified in the PEIR. Specifically, Mitigation Measures B-3, B-6, B-7, and B-8 would reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

B-3: Pre-construction surveys and biological monitoring.

Qualified biological monitor(s) shall be assigned to the project. Pre-construction biological clearance surveys shall be performed to minimize impacts on sensitive plants or wildlife species. The monitors will be responsible for ensuring that impacts to sensitive species, native vegetation, wildlife habitat, or unique resources will be avoided to the fullest extent possible. Where appropriate, monitors will flag the boundaries of areas where activities need to be restricted to protect native plants and wildlife, or sensitive species. These restricted areas shall be monitored to ensure their protection during construction. Planned sustained noise levels over 60 decibels (e.g., construction, park activities) will be evaluated by the County in relation to sensitive biological resources including nesting birds. The County will coordinate with USFWS and CDFW to determine if additional biological monitoring is required.

B-6: Protection of sensitive vegetation communities.

Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the County shall document the community type and acreage of vegetation that would be subject to project disturbance. Disturbance or removal of native vegetation shall not exceed the minimum necessary to complete operations. Every effort will be made to minimize vegetation removal and permanent loss at construction sites. If necessary, native vegetation would be flagged for protection. A project revegetation plan shall be prepared for areas of native habitat temporarily affected during construction.

The USFWS and CDFW will be consulted on the project revegetation plan. Any impacts to special status species habitat will be evaluated to determine if an incidental take permit would be required.

B-7: Protection of oak trees.

The County does not foresee any oak tree removals in Phases I or II of the Proposed Project. For Future Phases an oak tree permit will be obtained prior to cutting, destroying, removing, relocating, inflicting damage, or encroaching into the protected zone of any oak trees with a diameter at breast height (dbh) of eight inches or more. All protection and replacement measures shall be consistent with the Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance.

B-8: Preparation of a landscaping plan.

Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the County shall prepare a landscaping plan for the Proposed Project as part of the Master Plan. It shall include a plant palette derived from the existing Sanitation Districts approved plant palette for the landfill. The plant palette shall be composed of non-invasive species that are adapted to the conditions found on the project site and do not require high irrigation rates. The landscaping plan will also include a list of invasive plant species (e.g., California Invasive Plant Inventory Database online at <http://www.cal-ipc.org/paf/>) prohibited from being planted on the project site. In addition, retail sales of these invasive plant species will be prohibited at any businesses (nurseries) located within the project site. Landscape plans shall encourage planting of local natives typical of native vegetation within ten miles of the project site.

The USFWS and CDFW will be consulted on the landscaping plan. Specifically, with regards to California gnatcatcher and wildlife, coastal sage scrub and other native vegetation communities will be established to the maximum extent possible, which includes areas within and adjacent to the Proposed Project. The establishment of the landscape will be in advance of any direct impacts to native vegetation communities to offset temporal loss of habitat for wildlife to preserve and enhance the existing wildlife corridor to the extent feasible. The landscaping plan will contribute to the connectivity of native habitats, including designated critical habitat for gnatcatcher, between the Rio Hondo Wildlife Sanctuary Significant Ecological Area (SEA) (Ecology Canyon) to the west and the Puente Hills SEAs including the conceptual Hacienda Hills SEA to the south and east and the overall Puente-Chino Hills Wildlife Corridor. The establishment of vegetative cover over the previously disturbed/developed areas will also support the dispersal of gnatcatcher from the Montebello Hills to the west as well as other wildlife through the project area.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to sensitive natural communities are discussed in detail in Section 3.4.4.1 of the PEIR. Coastal sage scrub habitat is considered sensitive by the resource agencies because it provides habitat to federally and state listed endangered, threatened, and sensitive species. Direct impacts from the Proposed Project on include the loop park road, stair climb and switch back trails, bike skills, slides, and trail lift tower with café, staff office and restrooms at Nike Hill. The loss or substantial alteration of the existing coastal sage scrub vegetation, if it were to occur, would constitute an adverse and significant impact. Mitigation Measures B-6 and B-8 would be implemented to reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

All oak woodlands found on the site are subject to Senate Bill (SB) 1334 (California Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21083.4), which “provides funding for the conservation and protection of California’s oak woodlands”. The proposed Rose Hills road easement is most likely to impact oak woodlands. Mitigation Measures B-3, B-6, B-7, and B-8 would be implemented to reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

4.3.2.4 Cultural Resources – Archaeological Resources

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. No known archaeological sites exist on the project site; however, there is a potential for the Nike Hill area of the project site to contain archaeological resources, as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Impacts to archaeological resources may occur if encountered during ground disturbing construction activities at Nike Hill.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Proposed Project which would mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effects to archaeological resources identified in the PEIR. Specifically, Mitigation Measures CR-1 and CR-2 would reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

CR-1: A worker education awareness program will be enacted to train construction workers about cultural resources. The Kizh Nation shall be provided an opportunity to review and contribute to the Worker Education Program. The program shall be designed to inform construction workers about what cultural resources are, state regulations pertaining to cultural resources, the authority of the monitors (when present) to halt construction in the event of a find, and penalties and repercussions from non-compliance with the program. Worker education training shall occur prior to initiation of any construction within the Nike Hill project area, and at regular intervals during the course of construction to train new hires and provide refresher training for existing workers, if needed. If appropriate, the worker education program shall be delivered in both English and Spanish.

CR-2: If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural in origin are discovered during construction, then all work must halt within a 200-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist shall be retained to

evaluate the significance of the find. Work cannot continue at the discovery site until the archaeologist conducts sufficient research and data collection to make a determination that the resource is either 1) not cultural in origin; or 2) not potentially significant or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). If a potentially-eligible resource is encountered, then the archaeologist, lead agency, and project proponent shall arrange for either 1) total avoidance of the resource, if possible; or 2) test excavations to evaluate eligibility for the CRHR and, if eligible, data recovery as mitigation.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to archaeological resources are discussed in detail in Section 3.5.4.1 of the PEIR. In the unlikely event that archaeological material is found during construction on Nike Hill impacts to archaeological resources may occur. This impact would be significant but mitigatable.

4.3.2.5 Cultural Resources – Human Remains

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would develop a regional park at the closed Puente Hills Landfill, which has low potential to contain unknown human remains. Ground disturbing construction activities have the potential to disturb unknown human remains.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that ground disturbing activities associated with construction of the Proposed Project would have a significant impact to unknown human remains, if present in the project area. Implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-3 would reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

CR-3: If human remains of any kind are found during construction activities, all activities must cease immediately and the Los Angeles County Coroner must be notified, as required by state law (Section 7050.5 of Health and Safety Code). If the coroner determines the remains to be of Native American origin, he or she will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC will then identify the most likely descendant(s) (MLDs) to be consulted regarding treatment and/or reburial of the remains (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). Work may resume once the MLD's recommendations have been implemented or the remains have been reburied by the landowner if no agreement can be reached with the MLD (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code).

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to human remains are discussed in detail in Section 3.5.4.1 of the PEIR. There are no known human remains or cemeteries within the project site. Prehistoric human remains may occur within residential archaeological sites. However, all archaeological sites were destroyed by landfill activities. Impacts would occur in the unlikely event that human remains are found during construction in the Nike Hill area. This impact would be significant but mitigatable.

4.3.2.6 Tribal Cultural Resources

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The project site contains a tribal cultural resource (TCR) and has the potential to contain other unknown tribal cultural resources. Therefore, ground disturbing construction activities have the potential to disturb TCRs.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that construction of the Proposed Project would have a significant impact to TCRs under CEQA. Implementation of Mitigation Measures TCR-1 and TCR-2 would reduce the impacts to a less than significant level.

TCR-1: Ground-disturbing activities within the non-fill portions of the project area (Entry Plaza, Maintenance Yard, Nike Hill, and the Flare Site) shall be monitored by a qualified archaeological monitor. The archaeological monitor shall have the authority to temporarily halt construction operations within 50 feet of an archaeological resource to determine if significant or potentially significant resources will be adversely affected by continuing construction operations. The archaeological monitor shall use flagging tape, rope, or some other means, as necessary, to delineate the area of the find within which construction shall halt and the procedures outlined below shall apply. Construction shall not take place within the delineated find area until the County consults on appropriate treatment. The County shall have ultimate authority over the treatment of new finds while complying with all rules and regulations. Any work in other areas of the project area, which involves earth-moving activity in previously undisturbed native soils, should be monitored by, at a minimum, workers that have received cultural resource training pursuant to a cultural resources management plan and worker education and awareness program.

If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, then all work must halt within a 50-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:

If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, then work may resume immediately and no agency notifications are required.

If the qualified professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, then he or she shall immediately notify the County of Los Angeles. If the find is considered eligible for the California Register of Historical

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Resources (CRHR) and impacts to the resource cannot be avoided, then Project Archaeologist will notify the County and will recommend appropriate mitigation measures in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and federal regulations, if applicable (up to and including possible data recovery). The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures. No construction can occur within the flagged-off area until the professional archaeologist determines that either the site is not significant or that the treatment measures, as determined through consultation between the professional archaeologist and the County, have been completed to their satisfaction.

If the find represents a Native American or potentially Native American or tribal cultural resource that does not include human remains, then the County shall further notify the Kizh Nation. The agencies shall consult with the tribe on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR. Work cannot resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not eligible for the CRHR; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to the satisfaction of the consulting parties.

If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, then the professional archaeologist shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (per AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Los Angeles County Coroner (per Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code, and Assembly Bill 2641 will be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime, then the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the project (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code), which may or may not be a representative of the Kizh Nation. The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, then the NAHC can mediate (Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the County (AB 2641). Work cannot resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as

appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

TCR-2: Ground-disturbing activities within the non-fill portions of the project area (Entry Plaza, Maintenance Yard, Nike Hill, and the Flare Site) shall be monitored by one tribal monitor representing the Kizh Nation. The tribal monitor shall have the authority to temporarily halt construction operations within 50 feet of a TCR or a potential TCR to determine if significant or potentially significant resources will be adversely affected by continuing construction operations. The tribal monitor shall use flagging tape, rope, or some other means, as necessary, to delineate the area of the find within which construction shall halt and the procedures in TCR-1 shall apply. Construction shall not take place within the delineated find area until the County consults on appropriate treatment. Tribal monitors may suggest options for treatment of finds for consideration. Tribal monitors must obtain permission from the County to harvest native plants in a sustainable manner within the project area that are deemed important to the Kizh Nation. The County shall have ultimate authority over the treatment of new finds while complying with all rules and regulations.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts TCRs are discussed in detail in Section 3.5.4.2 of the PEIR. The majority of the TCR located within the project site does not contain enough integrity to be considered significant. However, the Entry Plaza, Maintenance Yard, Nike Hill, and the Flare Site portions of the Proposed Project would impact native soil in a portion of the TCR that is significant. Construction in these areas would involve disturbing native soil and altering the hilltop elevation and viewshed setting of the resource. This impact would be significant but mitigatable.

4.3.2.7 Paleontological Resources

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would require ground disturbing activities in the Nike Hill area, which has the potential to contain paleontological resources in Pleistocene alluvium, the Puente Formation, or the Fernando Formation. Impacts may occur if paleontological resources are encountered during ground disturbing activities.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that excavation in the Nike Hill area could encounter and damage or destroy unique paleontological resources in Pleistocene alluvium, the Puente Formation, or the Fernando Formation. Implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-4 would reduce impacts to less than significant.

CR-4: In the Nike Hill area, a qualified paleontological monitor under the supervision of a qualified vertebrate paleontologist shall monitor excavations into the Pleistocene alluvium, as well as any deeper excavations into the Puente Formation and the Fernando Formation. Sediment samples shall be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the project area. The monitor will be equipped to

recover fossils and sediment samples during excavation and will have the authority to temporarily halt or divert equipment to allow for recovery of large or numerous fossils.

Any fossils recovered during monitoring shall be prepared to a point of identification and preservation and be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution. A report detailing the findings with an appended itemized inventory of identified specimens shall be prepared by a qualified vertebrate paleontologist. The report and inventory shall be submitted to the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) and the scientific institution where the fossils are deposited. When DPR receives the report, inventory, and verification of acceptance of the specimens by the scientific institution, mitigation will be complete.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to paleontological resources are discussed in detail in Section 3.5.4.3 of the PEIR. Excavation in the Nike Hill area could encounter and damage or destroy unique paleontological resources in Pleistocene alluvium, the Puente Formation, or the Fernando Formation. This impact would be significant but mitigatable.

4.3.2.8 Geology and Soils – Seismic Related Hazards

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The project area is subject to fault rupture, strong seismic ground shaking, seismic related ground failure (including liquefaction and lateral spreading) and landslides related to the proximity of the San Andreas, Whittier, and Elsinore faults.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Proposed Project which would mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effects from seismic-related hazards identified in the PEIR. Specifically, Mitigation Measure G-1 would reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

G-1: A qualified geotechnical firm shall conduct site-specific geotechnical investigations during the design of each project component. Activities related to the geotechnical investigation shall be coordinated with the Sanitation Districts to avoid conflicts with landfill operations and maintenance activities. The geotechnical firm shall review the site and grading plans for each project as the PHLPMP is implemented and to determine the specific geotechnical hazards for each project. Geotechnical investigations shall 1) evaluate the subsurface conditions at the site; 2) provide site-specific data regarding potential geologic hazards and geotechnical constraints; and 3) provide information pertaining to the engineering characteristics of earth materials with regard to project improvements and building and tower foundation design 4) provide recommendations for earthwork, foundations, pavements and other pertinent geotechnical design considerations. The detailed geotechnical evaluation may include the following, as applicable:

- Large-diameter bucket auger borings to evaluate geologic conditions for slope stability at the Entry Plaza, Trail Lift Tower locations, and Flare Site, and to evaluate geotechnical engineering properties for tower foundation design;
- Backhoe test pits to evaluate the presence of landfill waste materials in the area of the new structures where they are near the boundary of the waste limits;
- Slope stability analyses to evaluate the stability of the adjacent graded and natural slopes near proposed structural improvements, including the evaluation of possible effects to the western Nike Hill slope buttress; and
- Geotechnical engineering analyses to develop pile foundation parameters for buildings and trail lift towers.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to geology and soils are discussed in detail in Section 3.6.4 of the PEIR. If movement occurred along a fault in the project area, the Proposed Project could be subject to strong ground shaking. Landfill settling over time may affect the stability of slopes for future projects. Design and placement of structures in accordance with current County Building Code standards would reduce the effects of ground shaking. Park amenities that contain structural components such as buildings and the trail lift would require project-specific evaluations by structural and geotechnical engineers to ensure their feasibility and proper design. Impacts from strong ground shaking would be less than significant with incorporation of Mitigation Measure G-1. Liquefaction is not considered to be a hazard for the Proposed Project. Therefore, no impact from liquefaction is expected. This impact would be significant but mitigatable.

4.3.2.9 Geology and Soils – Expansive Soil

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The landfill cover contains clay, which is expansive and may affect Proposed Project structures.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Proposed Project which would mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effects from expansive soil identified in the PEIR. Specifically, Mitigation Measure G-1 would reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

G-1: A qualified geotechnical firm shall conduct site-specific geotechnical investigations during the design of each project component. Activities related to the geotechnical investigation shall be coordinated with the Sanitation Districts to avoid conflicts with landfill operations and maintenance activities. The geotechnical firm shall review the site and grading plans for each project as the PHLPMP is implemented and to determine the specific geotechnical hazards for each project. Geotechnical investigations shall 1) evaluate the subsurface conditions at the site; 2) provide site-specific data regarding potential geologic hazards and geotechnical constraints; and 3) provide information pertaining to the engineering characteristics of earth materials with regard to project

improvements and building and tower foundation design 4) provide recommendations for earthwork, foundations, pavements and other pertinent geotechnical design considerations. The detailed geotechnical evaluation may include the following, as applicable:

- Large-diameter bucket auger borings to evaluate geologic conditions for slope stability at the Entry Plaza, Trail Lift Tower locations, and Flare Site, and to evaluate geotechnical engineering properties for tower foundation design;
- Backhoe test pits to evaluate the presence of landfill waste materials in the area of the new structures where they are near the boundary of the waste limits;
- Slope stability analyses to evaluate the stability of the adjacent graded and natural slopes near proposed structural improvements, including the evaluation of possible effects to the western Nike Hill slope buttress; and
- Geotechnical engineering analyses to develop pile foundation parameters for buildings and trail lift towers.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to geology and soils are discussed in detail in Section 3.6.4 of the PEIR. The landfill final cover was constructed of native soil that was excavated during landfill operations and contains clay that can expand and contract, potentially affecting the stability of park structures. Implementation of Mitigation Measure G-1 would ensure that risks to park structures would be less than significant.

4.3.2.10 Greenhouse Gas – County Community Climate Action Plan 2020

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated: The Proposed Project would generate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from construction and from mobile sources from patrons visiting the park.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that implementation of the Proposed Project with Mitigation Measures GHG-1 through GHG-5 would provide a 17 percent reduction of GHG emissions meeting the County's CCAP GHG reduction target of at least 11 percent. As such, impacts would be less than significant.

GHG-1: The Proposed Project will include trails/sidewalks within the project boundary that will connect to roads leading off-site.

GHG-2: All building structures will be required to meet or exceed 2013 Title 24, Part 6 Building Energy Efficiency Standards and meet Green Building Code Standards.

GHG-3: All faucets, toilets, and showers to be installed in the proposed structures will be required to utilize low-flow fixtures to reduce indoor water demand by at least 20 percent per CalGreen Standards.

GHG-4: ENERGY STAR-compliant appliances will be installed where appliances are required on-site.

GHG-5: The Proposed Project will include recycling programs that will reduce waste to landfills by a minimum of 50 percent (up to 75 percent by 2020 per AB 341).

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts associated with GHG emissions are discussed in detail in Section 3.7.4 of the PEIR. The Proposed Project would generate unmitigated GHG emissions of 5,123.58 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO₂e) per year. With Mitigation Measures GHG-1 through GHG-5, GHG emissions would be reduced to 4,863.07 MTCO₂e. This 17 percent reduction would meet the County's CCAP GHG reduction target of at least 11 percent. This impact would be significant but mitigatable.

4.3.2.11 Hazards and Hazardous Materials – Release of Hazardous Materials

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. Construction or operation of the Proposed Project may cause releases of landfill-related hazardous materials.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Proposed Project which would mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effects from release of hazardous materials identified in the PEIR. Specifically, Mitigation Measures HAZ-1, HAZ-2, and HAZ-3 would reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

HAZ-1: During the design process for any new building or structure, the County shall prepare a report in accordance with the most recent version of the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (DPW) Landfill Gas Protection Policy. At a minimum, the report shall detail the measures recommended to minimize possible landfill gas intrusion and prevent explosive concentrations of decomposition gases within or under enclosed portions of the building or structure. This report shall be prepared by a California Registered Civil Engineer. At the time of final inspection the civil engineer shall furnish a signed statement attesting that the building or structure has been constructed in accordance with the civil engineer's recommendation. Methane detectors and monitoring equipment shall be installed in structures as required by the most recent version of DPW Landfill Gas Protection Policy and the site-specific report. Monitoring and reporting shall occur by DPR at the frequency recommended the most recent version of DPW Landfill Gas Protection Policy and the site-specific report.

HAZ-2: If groundwater is encountered during construction, all construction activities in the vicinity shall immediately cease until a construction dewatering discharge permit can be obtained from the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board.

HAZ-3: Prior to construction of each phase, a Soil Management Plan and site-specific health and safety plan, detailing worker safety, vapor monitoring, soil testing, and soil removal shall be prepared for the project.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials are discussed in detail in Section 3.8.4 of the PEIR. With the exception of the Entry Plaza and Nike Hill constituents, the majority of the park amenities would be constructed on the closed landfill. Of the gases produced in landfills, ammonia, sulfides, methane, and carbon dioxide are of most concern. A landfill gas collection and recovery system is present on the project site, which would minimize the potential for gas infiltration into structures. Impacts would be less than significant with Mitigation Measure HAZ-1.

Groundwater beneath the landfill is impacted with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) due to historic landfill operations. Water quality protection systems are installed at the landfill, consisting of five cement-bentonite subsurface barriers and associated groundwater extraction systems, as well as two composite liner systems. Groundwater is not expected to be encountered during construction as the expected depth to groundwater ranges from 16 to 82 feet below ground surface. Additionally, a five-foot monolithic final cover is over the fill areas of the project site. However, if groundwater were encountered during construction in the nonfill areas, there is the potential for worker exposure to contaminants in the groundwater. Impacts would be less than significant with Mitigation Measure HAZ-2.

Although contaminated soil has not been identified on the site, the Hazardous Materials Assessment identified a potential for workers to be exposed to soil contamination during project construction ground-disturbing activities. Impacts would be less than significant with Mitigation Measure HAZ-3.

4.3.2.12 Hazards and Hazardous Materials – Conflicts Between Landfill Maintenance Activities or Systems and Park Activities or Systems: Landfill Settling

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would introduce new public land uses on some portions of the closed landfill and closer to non-public areas of the closed landfill.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Proposed Project which would mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effects from conflicts between landfill maintenance activities or systems and park activities or systems identified in the PEIR. Specifically, Mitigation Measure G-1 would reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

G-1: A qualified geotechnical firm shall conduct site-specific geotechnical investigations during the design of each project component. Activities related to the geotechnical investigation shall be coordinated with the Sanitation Districts to avoid conflicts with landfill operations and maintenance activities. The geotechnical firm shall review the site and

grading plans for each project as the PHLPMP is implemented and to determine the specific geotechnical hazards for each project. Geotechnical investigations shall 1) evaluate the subsurface conditions at the site; 2) provide site-specific data regarding potential geologic hazards and geotechnical constraints; and 3) provide information pertaining to the engineering characteristics of earth materials with regard to project improvements and building and tower foundation design 4) provide recommendations for earthwork, foundations, pavements and other pertinent geotechnical design considerations. The detailed geotechnical evaluation may include the following, as applicable:

- Large-diameter bucket auger borings to evaluate geologic conditions for slope stability at the Entry Plaza, Trail Lift Tower locations, and Flare Site, and to evaluate geotechnical engineering properties for tower foundation design;
- Backhoe test pits to evaluate the presence of landfill waste materials in the area of the new structures where they are near the boundary of the waste limits;
- Slope stability analyses to evaluate the stability of the adjacent graded and natural slopes near proposed structural improvements, including the evaluation of possible effects to the western Nike Hill slope buttress; and
- Geotechnical engineering analyses to develop pile foundation parameters for buildings and trail lift towers.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials are discussed in detail in Section 3.8.4 of the PEIR. Landfill settling could result in uneven terrain or cracked paving on the parking areas, loop road, and trails. Landfill settling could also affect structures with foundations, such as the proposed buildings and trail lift. The Master Plan has phased the park construction to develop the nonfill and older fill portions of the landfill in the first two phases. The amended JPA between the Sanitation Districts and DPR would specify a monitoring and maintenance schedule to identify hazards from settling, exclude the public as appropriate, and repair park amenities. Mitigation Measure G-1 will ensure that the specific geotechnical requirements of each portion of the site are addressed at the time of project design. Impacts would be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measure G-1.

4.3.2.13 Noise – Construction Noise

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would result in noise impacts associated with the transport of workers, the movement of construction materials to and from the project site, demolition, ground clearing, excavation, grading, and building activities.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that implementation of the Proposed Project would result in a significant temporary or periodic increase in the ambient noise levels within the project vicinity. Implementation of Mitigation Measure N-1 would reduce impacts to less than significant; thereby, complying with the County's General Plan Noise Element and Noise Ordinance.

- N-1:** In addition to adherence to the City of Industry's policies found in the Safety Element and Municipal Code (the City's policies are more stringent than the County's policies) limiting the construction hours of operation, the following measures are recommended to reduce construction noise and vibrations, emanating from the Proposed Project:
1. During all project site excavation and grading on-site, construction contractors shall equip all construction equipment, fixed or mobile, with properly operating and maintained mufflers, consistent with manufacturer standards.
 2. The contractor shall place all stationary construction equipment so that emitted noise is directed away from the noise sensitive receptors nearest the project site.
 3. Equipment shall be shut off and not left to idle when not in use.
 4. The contractor shall locate equipment staging in areas that will create the greatest distance between construction-related noise/vibration sources and sensitive receptors nearest the project site during all project construction.
 5. Jackhammers, pneumatic equipment and all other portable stationary noise sources shall be shielded and noise shall be directed away from sensitive receptors.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to construction noise are discussed in detail in Section 3.11.4.1 of the PEIR. Construction noise is considered a short-term impact and would be considered significant if construction activities are undertaken outside the allowable times as described by the County of Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 12.08.440. Compliance with the County's ordinance, as well as implementation of Mitigation Measure N-1, would reduce potential construction noise impacts to nearby sensitive receptors to a less than significant level.

4.3.2.14 Public Services – Fire and Sheriff Protection

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would open public access to an area previously inaccessible to the public thereby increasing the need for fire and sheriff protection. Furthermore, the Proposed Project would include an estimated 25 special events per year with up to 5,000 visitors. These special events would also increase the demand for fire and sheriff protection.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that implementation of the Proposed Project would result in a significant increase in demand for fire and sheriff protection. Implementation of Mitigation Measures PS-1 through PS-5 would reduce impacts to less than significant.

**CEQA FINDINGS AND FACTS IN SUPPORT OF FINDINGS
AND STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL PARK MASTER PLAN**

PS-1: The special event operator will coordinate with the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACFD) in its preparation and implementation of a Fire Incident Plan describing the fire inspection and protection services to be provided by the LACFD and identifying the number of fire department personnel to be provided, including fire suppression/emergency medical service (EMS), fire prevention (fire inspectors), emergency communications, and supervisory personnel. The special event operator shall reimburse the County of Los Angeles (County) for fire inspection and protection services provided under the Fire Incident Plan, pursuant to the reimbursement agreement with the County to be entered into in connection with the special event permit.

The Fire Incident Plan will also identify fire suppression equipment, supplies and other services to be provided by the special event operator during future festivals, including the number of fire suppression mobile carts. The number of fire suppression mobile carts required will be determined by the LACFD based on the site plan for future special events.

PS-2: Prior to the commencement of each special event, the special event operator will prepare and submit a Private Security Plan for review and approval by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) describing all private security services to be provided and paid for by the special event operator. The Private Security Plan will identify the number of private security personnel to be provided and how these resources will be deployed and supervised.

PS-3: The special event operator will coordinate with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) in its preparation and implementation of an Operations Plan establishing the sheriff protection services to be provided by the County of Los Angeles to supplement the private security being provided by the special event operator. The special event operator will reimburse the County for sheriff protection services provided under the Operations Plan, pursuant to the reimbursement agreement with the County to be entered into in connection with the special event permit.

PS-4: Prior to the construction and use of the park access road by Rose Hills Memorial Park, the County, the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, and Rose Hills Memorial Park will enter into a tri-party agreement (as more fully described under Mitigation Measure T-1) which will include a means for Rose Hills Memorial Park to fund in perpetuity its proportionate share of financial impacts of the increased costs for public services provided by the LASD Park Bureau, and DPR to ensure protection of public safety, ease of public access to the Park, and minimal interference with park uses.

PS-5: A staffing assessment and safety plan will be prepared by the LASD to determine the demand for additional sheriff personnel and support services for each phase of the Proposed Project, whereby DPR will be

responsible to fund its proportionate share of financial impacts for the increased costs of public services provided by LASD. The staffing assessment and safety plan shall be reevaluated at the commencement of each project phase.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to fire and sheriff protection are discussed in detail in Section 3.12.4 of the PEIR. Implementation of the Proposed Project would result in a regional park with projected visitation levels averaging 32,200 park users per month (at full buildout). The Proposed Project would make an area accessible to the public that was previously inaccessible; therefore, a substantial increase in the demand for fire and sheriff protection services would occur. This impact would be significant but mitigatable.

In addition, an estimated 25 special events would be held annually with up to 5,000 visitors in attendance at each event, which could potentially result in a substantial increase in fire and sheriff protection demand. This substantial increase would result in a significant impact on fire and sheriff protection services. This impact would be significant but mitigatable.

Rose Hills Memorial Park would generate approximately 50 percent of the Proposed Project's traffic, or about 1,150 average daily trips. In addition, two to three or more daily funeral processions consisting of between 20 to 60 vehicles and a hearse would also utilize the access road. Completion of the Rose Hills Memorial Park access road would incrementally increase demand for both sheriff protection services and landfill maintenance. This impact would be significant but mitigatable.

4.3.2.15 Transportation and Circulation – Internal Circulation System

Shared Access with Sanitation Districts and Rose Hills Memorial Park Resulting in Temporary Delays

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would share access through the project site with the Sanitation Districts and Rose Hills Memorial Park resulting in temporary delays.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that funeral processions associated with the Rose Hills Memorial Park easement would result in temporary delays to other road users resulting in a temporary significant impact. Implementation of Mitigation Measures T-1 and T-4 would reduce impacts to less than significant.

T-1: Prior to the construction and use of the access road by Rose Hills Memorial Park, the County, the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (Sanitation Districts), and Rose Hills Memorial Park (Rose Hills) will enter into a tri-party agreement setting forth each of the parties rights and responsibilities for the construction, maintenance, and use of the access road and any extension or modifications thereto.

The tri-party agreement will include funding for public service expenses per Mitigation Measure PS-4, as well as related access road management issues including, but not limited to:

- The number of proposed funeral processions that would utilize the Rose Hills Memorial Park access road easement, the size of such processions, and the allowable schedule for all such processions.
- Traffic management measures for all such funeral processions designed to ensure compatibility with park uses, including avoidance of peak park use periods.
- Roadway maintenance protocols such as inspections, maintenance actions, scheduling, and other factors designed to allocate cost to all parties proportionally based on their share of impact on the road.
- Improvements to the park entrance to minimize traffic and operational conflicts with the Sanitation Districts and Rose Hills, such as signage, lighting, and roadway improvements.
- Agreements relative to implementation of Mitigation Measures T-2, T-3, T-4, and T-5.

T-4: Rose Hills shall provide at least 24 hours advance notice to DPR staff for funeral processions that will travel through the Park to reach the Rose Hills property, including the estimated time of arrival. Rose Hills shall either ensure the presence of trained motorcade escorts with each funeral procession or fund deployment of County traffic enforcement personnel to ensure protection of public safety, ease of public access to the Park, and minimal interference with Park users. These measures shall apply to Alignment Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 for the Rose Hills access road. The requirements of this mitigation measure may become part of the tri-party agreement to be entered to among the County, the Sanitation Districts, and Rose Hills.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts related to the shared access with Sanitation Districts and Rose Hills Memorial Park are discussed in detail in Section 3.14.5.2 of the PEIR. Cemetery-related traffic is composed primarily of graveside visits by individuals or small groups, and funeral processions. While the California Vehicle Code does not specifically give the right-of-way to funeral processions, they are commonly escorted by uniformed peace officers who have the authority to control conflicting traffic that would otherwise break up the processions (California Vehicle Code 2817). The Los Angeles County Municipal Code (Section 15.76.070) prohibits drivers and cyclists from traveling between vehicles in a funeral procession when those vehicles are placarded or otherwise clearly distinguishable as part of the procession. For these reasons, funeral processions would result in temporary delays to other road users. This impact would be significant but mitigatable.

Internal Congestion Impacts Related to Rose Hills Memorial Park Funeral Processions

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would share access to through the project site with the Sanitation Districts and Rose Hills Memorial Park resulting in congestion within the internal roadway system and conflicts with park users.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that funeral processions associated with the Rose Hills Memorial Park easement would cause congestion impacts within the internal roadway system of the park and conflicts with park users resulting in a significant impact. Implementation of Mitigation Measures T-1 through T-6 would reduce impacts to less than significant.

T-1: Prior to the construction and use of the access road by Rose Hills Memorial Park, the County, the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (Sanitation Districts), and Rose Hills Memorial Park (Rose Hills) will enter into a tri-party agreement setting forth each of the parties rights and responsibilities for the construction, maintenance, and use of the access road and any extension or modifications thereto.

The tri-party agreement will include funding for public service expenses per Mitigation Measure PS-4, as well as related access road management issues including, but not limited to:

- The number of proposed funeral processions that would utilize the Rose Hills Memorial Park access road easement, the size of such processions, and the allowable schedule for all such processions.
- Traffic management measures for all such funeral processions designed to ensure compatibility with park uses, including avoidance of peak park use periods.
- Roadway maintenance protocols such as inspections, maintenance actions, scheduling, and other factors designed to allocate cost to all parties proportionally based on their share of impact on the road.
- Improvements to the park entrance to minimize traffic and operational conflicts with the Sanitation Districts and Rose Hills, such as signage, lighting, and roadway improvements.
- Agreements relative to implementation of Mitigation Measures T-2, T-3, T-4, and T-5.

T-2: No Rose Hills funeral processions shall occur on the shared access road on days with scheduled performance events (e.g. concerts, festivals) to avoid traffic congestion at the park entry and to improve safety to park users. Performance events are estimated to occur up to 25 times per year. The County shall inform Rose Hills of such events pursuant to the terms of the tri-party agreement.

- T-3:** During the design and construction by Rose Hills of any extension to the shared access road to connect to the Rose Hills property, Rose Hills shall fund the design and construction of a trail crossing at the intersection with the Schabarum-Skyline Trail to permit trail users to safely navigate funeral processions and vehicular traffic. The trail crossing shall be designed as either a grade-separated or at-grade crossing, but in either case it shall optimize safety for both trail users and vehicular traffic. It shall be wide enough and of a gentle grade to safely accommodate equestrians, other trail users, and wildlife passage as appropriate. Safety fencing, signage, equestrian waiting area, push button signal actuators for equestrians, landscape screening, earthen surfaces or other non-slip materials, and other techniques may be employed to ensure trail user safety. The crossing shall be designed per the current County of Los Angeles Trail Manual (adopted May 17, 2011 and as revised). The Trail Manual includes provisions for both grade-separated and at-grade crossings of multi-use trails with roadways. The crossing shall also be designed per U.S. Forest Service requirements for equestrian crossings. The design shall be approved by the County's Department of Public Works and Department of Parks and Recreation prior to construction. The requirements of this mitigation measure shall become part of the tri-party agreement to be entered to among the County, the Sanitation Districts, and Rose Hills.
- T-4:** Rose Hills shall provide at least 24 hours advance notice to DPR staff for funeral processions that will travel through the Park to reach the Rose Hills property, including the estimated time of arrival. Rose Hills shall either ensure the presence of trained motorcade escorts with each funeral procession or fund deployment of County traffic enforcement personnel to ensure protection of public safety, ease of public access to the Park, and minimal interference with Park users. These measures shall apply to Alignment Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 for the Rose Hills access road. The requirements of this mitigation measure may become part of the tri-party agreement to be entered to among the County, the Sanitation Districts, and Rose Hills.
- T-5:** To maintain emergency access and minimize potential conflicts with park users, the park access road between Crossroads Parkway South and the Visitor Center, and between the Visitor Center and the point at which the park loop road begins, shall be configured to accommodate shoulder space for inbound vehicles to pull over and allow emergency service vehicles to safely pass. The Rose Hills access road shall be designed to appropriate County standards, Fire Department requirements, which shall be subject to review and approval by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Parks and Recreation. These measures shall apply to Alignment Alternatives 1, 2 and 3 for the Rose Hills access road. At the narrow section between the Visitor Center and the point at which the park loop road begins, the multi-use trail surface will be designed and constructed to allow for inbound funeral processions under direction of

trained motorcade escorts or County traffic enforcement personnel to temporarily pull over onto the trail to allow emergency vehicles to pass. The trained motorcade escorts or County traffic personnel shall ensure safety of trail users during these emergency conditions. These measures apply to Alignment Alternatives 1, 2 and 3 for the Rose Hills access road.

- T-6:** The County shall ensure that event permittees prepare and implement Traffic Management Plans (TMPs) for special events which will identify potential off-site parking location(s) and ways to bring event-goers from these location(s) to the park and identify the primary routes of travel to ensure efficient vehicle traffic movement and control between the I-605, SR-60, and adjacent roadways and the Proposed Project. The plans will designate the routes for entry and exit, signage placement along these routes, temporary street closures, and other special traffic management procedures, such as use of traffic control personnel to direct traffic at key intersections. The staffing levels and locations of law enforcement officers, including security, traffic, and parking personnel will also be identified to assist with the control of the roadways. Each TMP shall be tailored to the specific special event and approved prior to the start of the event.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Internal congestion impacts related to Rose Hills Memorial Park funeral processions are discussed in detail in Section 3.14.5.2 of the PEIR. Funeral processions would cause congestion impacts within the internal roadway system of the park and conflicts with park users, including pedestrians, bicyclist, and equestrian users. This impact would be significant but mitigatable.

4.3.2.16 Transportation and Circulation – Performance Events

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project includes up to 25 events per year of up to 5,000 people. These events would result in impacts to the internal and external circulation systems and emergency access during such events.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that impacts from performance events to emergency access and the the internal and external circulation systems would be significant. Implementation of Mitigation Measures PS-1 through PS-4, T-2, and T-6 would reduce impacts to less than significant.

- PS-1:** The special event operator will coordinate with the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACFD) in its preparation and implementation of a Fire Incident Plan describing the fire inspection and protection services to be provided by the LACFD and identifying the number of fire department personnel to be provided, including fire suppression/emergency medical service (EMS), fire prevention (fire inspectors), emergency communications, and supervisory personnel. The special event operator shall reimburse the County of Los Angeles (County) for fire inspection and protection services provided under the Fire Incident Plan, pursuant to the reimbursement agreement with the County to be entered into in connection with the special event permit.

The Fire Incident Plan will also identify fire suppression equipment, supplies and other services to be provided by the special event operator during future festivals, including the number of fire suppression mobile carts. The number of fire suppression mobile carts required will be determined by the LACFD based on the site plan for future special events.

- PS-2:** Prior to the commencement of each special event, the special event operator will prepare and submit a Private Security Plan for review and approval by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) describing all private security services to be provided and paid for by the special event operator. The Private Security Plan will identify the number of private security personnel to be provided and how these resources will be deployed and supervised.
- PS-3:** The special event operator will coordinate with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) in its preparation and implementation of an Operations Plan establishing the sheriff protection services to be provided by the County of Los Angeles to supplement the private security being provided by the special event operator. The special event operator will reimburse the County for sheriff protection services provided under the Operations Plan, pursuant to the reimbursement agreement with the County to be entered into in connection with the special event permit.
- PS-4:** Prior to the construction and use of the park access road by Rose Hills Memorial Park, the County, the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, and Rose Hills Memorial Park will enter into a tri-party agreement (as more fully described under Mitigation Measure T-1) which will include a means for Rose Hills Memorial Park to fund in perpetuity its proportionate share of financial impacts of the increased costs for public services provided by the LASD Park Bureau, and DPR to ensure protection of public safety, ease of public access to the Park, and minimal interference with park uses.
- T-2:** No Rose Hills funeral processions shall occur on the shared access road on days with scheduled performance events (e.g. concerts, festivals) to avoid traffic congestion at the park entry and to improve safety to park users. Performance events are estimated to occur up to 25 times per year. The County shall inform Rose Hills of such events pursuant to the terms of the tri-party agreement.
- T-6:** The County shall ensure that event permittees prepare and implement Traffic Management Plans (TMPs) for special events which will identify potential off-site parking location(s) and ways to bring event-goers from these location(s) to the park and identify the primary routes of travel to ensure efficient vehicle traffic movement and control between the I-605, SR-60, and adjacent roadways and the Proposed Project. The plans will designate the routes for entry and exit, signage placement along these

routes, temporary street closures, and other special traffic management procedures, such as use of traffic control personnel to direct traffic at key intersections. The staffing levels and locations of law enforcement officers, including security, traffic, and parking personnel will also be identified to assist with the control of the roadways. Each TMP shall be tailored to the specific special event and approved prior to the start of the event.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Performance event impacts are discussed in detail in Section 3.14.5.4 of the PEIR. Impacts to emergency services would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measures PS-1 through PS-4. Impacts from potential conflicts with the processions on the proposed Rose Hills Memorial Park access road and performance events would be mitigated to a less than significant level with Mitigation Measure T-2. To address impacts to the external and internal circulation systems, including safety, the County would prepare and implement a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) per Mitigation Measure T-6. With implementation Mitigation Measure T-6, impacts would be less than significant.

4.3.2.17 Transportation and Circulation – Construction

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. Construction of the Proposed Project would generate traffic which has the potential to affect the internal and external circulation systems.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that traffic and circulation impacts from construction would result in significant impacts to the internal circulation system. Implementation of Mitigation Measure T-7 would reduce impacts to less than significant.

T-7: A Construction Traffic Management Plan (Construction TMP) shall be prepared and implemented by the County prior to and during construction of any park improvements. The Construction TMP shall require prior notices, adequate sign-posting, detour, phased construction and temporary driveways where necessary to reduce construction-related impacts that may result from the Proposed Project. The Construction TMP shall also identify any haul routes for earth, concrete, or construction materials and equipment. The Construction TMP shall be subject to review and approval by the following County departments: Public Works, Fire, Regional Planning, and Sheriff prior to issuance of grading or building permits.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Construction traffic and circulation impacts are discussed in detail in Section 3.14.5.5 of the PEIR. The Proposed Project would be constructed in three major phases over the next 30 years with three additional phases that would be refined as the landfill decks stop settling, park operations increase, and landfill maintenance operations decline. Construction traffic would result in less than significant impacts to the external circulation system. However, potential conflicts may occur with existing landfill maintenance vehicles, park users, the future Rose Hills Memorial Park roadway easement, and emergency vehicles. These temporary construction-related impacts would be minimized with

implementation of a Construction Traffic Management Plan (TMP), per Mitigation Measure T-7. With implementation Mitigation Measure T-7, impacts would be less than significant.

4.3.2.18 Transportation and Circulation – Hazards due to a Design Feature associated with the Rose Hills Memorial Park Easement

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The Proposed Project would modify the internal circulation system of the closed landfill to meet the needs of the Sanitation Districts, park users, and Rose Hills Memorial Park. The master plan allows for three alignment alternatives for the Rose Hills Memorial Park roadway easement. Alignment Alternative 1 is slightly longer than the other two Alignment Alternatives under consideration, but would largely avoid the areas planned for active park uses. Alignment Alternatives 2 and 3 would pass through areas planned for active park uses, including a native plant nursery, an equestrian staging area, a trailhead, a parking lot and, under Alignment Alternative 2, a picnic area resulting in potential conflicts between park users and the anticipated cemetery processions on the proposed roadway.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that implementation of the Proposed Project would result in significant impacts from hazards due to a design features associated with the Rose Hills Memorial Park easement. Implementation of Mitigation Measure T-3 would reduce impacts to less than significant.

T-3: During the design and construction by Rose Hills of any extension to the shared access road to connect to the Rose Hills property, Rose Hills shall fund the design and construction of a trail crossing at the intersection with the Schabarum-Skyline Trail to permit trail users to safely navigate funeral processions and vehicular traffic. The trail crossing shall be designed as either a grade-separated or at-grade crossing, but in either case it shall optimize safety for both trail users and vehicular traffic. It shall be wide enough and of a gentle grade to safely accommodate equestrians, other trail users, and wildlife passage as appropriate. Safety fencing, signage, equestrian waiting area, push button signal actuators for equestrians, landscape screening, earthen surfaces or other non-slip materials, and other techniques may be employed to ensure trail user safety. The crossing shall be designed per the current County of Los Angeles Trail Manual (adopted May 17, 2011 and as revised). The Trail Manual includes provisions for both grade-separated and at-grade crossings of multi-use trails with roadways. The crossing shall also be designed per U.S. Forest Service requirements for equestrian crossings. The design shall be approved by the County's Department of Public Works and Department of Parks and Recreation prior to construction. The requirements of this mitigation measure shall become part of the tri-party agreement to be entered to among the County, the Sanitation Districts, and Rose Hills.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts from hazards due to a design feature associated with the Rose Hills Memorial Park easement are discussed in detail in Section 3.14.5.5 of the PEIR. To minimize potential conflicts with park users, in particular equestrians,

the Rose Hills Memorial Park access road would be designed to appropriate County standards and Los Angeles County Fire Department requirements. Implementation of Mitigation Measure T-3 would further reduce impacts to the Schabarum-Skyline Trail from conflicts with the proposed Rose Hills Memorial Park access road to a less than significant level.

4.3.2.19 Transportation and Circulation – Emergency Access Impacts from the Rose Hills Memorial Park Easement Traffic

Summary of Potential Impacts Evaluated. The proposed use of the internal roadway system in the park by funeral processions would result in a potentially significant emergency access impact, due to the prolonged blockages they would cause. A potential emergency access impact would also occur on other roadway segments that are planned to have only one lane in each direction.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that emergency access impacts from the use of the Rose Hills Memorial Park easement by funeral processions would be significant. Implementation of Mitigation Measures T-1, T-2, T-4, T-5, and PS-4 would reduce impacts to less than significant.

T-1: Prior to the construction and use of the access road by Rose Hills Memorial Park, the County, the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (Sanitation Districts), and Rose Hills Memorial Park (Rose Hills) will enter into a tri-party agreement setting forth each of the parties rights and responsibilities for the construction, maintenance, and use of the access road and any extension or modifications thereto.

The tri-party agreement will include funding for public service expenses per Mitigation Measure PS-4, as well as related access road management issues including, but not limited to:

- The number of proposed funeral processions that would utilize the Rose Hills Memorial Park access road easement, the size of such processions, and the allowable schedule for all such processions.
- Traffic management measures for all such funeral processions designed to ensure compatibility with park uses, including avoidance of peak park use periods.
- Roadway maintenance protocols such as inspections, maintenance actions, scheduling, and other factors designed to allocate cost to all parties proportionally based on their share of impact on the road.
- Improvements to the park entrance to minimize traffic and operational conflicts with the Sanitation Districts and Rose Hills, such as signage, lighting, and roadway improvements.
- Agreements relative to implementation of Mitigation Measures T-2, T-3, T-4, and T-5.

T-2: No Rose Hills funeral processions shall occur on the shared access road on days with scheduled performance events (e.g. concerts, festivals) to

avoid traffic congestion at the park entry and to improve safety to park users. Performance events are estimated to occur up to 25 times per year. The County shall inform Rose Hills of such events pursuant to the terms of the tri-party agreement.

T-4: Rose Hills shall provide at least 24 hours advance notice to DPR staff for funeral processions that will travel through the Park to reach the Rose Hills property, including the estimated time of arrival. Rose Hills shall either ensure the presence of trained motorcade escorts with each funeral procession or fund deployment of County traffic enforcement personnel to ensure protection of public safety, ease of public access to the Park, and minimal interference with Park users. These measures shall apply to Alignment Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 for the Rose Hills access road. The requirements of this mitigation measure may become part of the tri-party agreement to be entered to among the County, the Sanitation Districts, and Rose Hills.

T-5: To maintain emergency access and minimize potential conflicts with park users, the park access road between Crossroads Parkway South and the Visitor Center, and between the Visitor Center and the point at which the park loop road begins, shall be configured to accommodate shoulder space for inbound vehicles to pull over and allow emergency service vehicles to safely pass. The Rose Hills access road shall be designed to appropriate County standards, Fire Department requirements, which shall be subject to review and approval by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Parks and Recreation. These measures shall apply to Alignment Alternatives 1, 2 and 3 for the Rose Hills access road.

At the narrow section between the Visitor Center and the point at which the park loop road begins, the multi-use trail surface will be designed and constructed to allow for inbound funeral processions under direction of trained motorcade escorts or County traffic enforcement personnel to temporarily pull over onto the trail to allow emergency vehicles to pass. The trained motorcade escorts or County traffic personnel shall ensure safety of trail users during these emergency conditions. These measures apply to Alignment Alternatives 1, 2 and 3 for the Rose Hills access road.

PS-4: Prior to the construction and use of the park access road by Rose Hills Memorial Park, the County, the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, and Rose Hills Memorial Park will enter into a tri-party agreement (as more fully described under Mitigation Measure T-1) which will include a means for Rose Hills Memorial Park to fund in perpetuity its proportionate share of financial impacts of the increased costs for public services provided by the LASD Park Bureau, and DPR to ensure protection of public safety, ease of public access to the Park, and minimal interference with park uses.

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Emergency access impacts from funeral processions associated with the Rose Hills Memorial Park easement are discussed in detail in Section 3.14.5.5 of the PEIR. The proposed use of the internal roadway system in the park by funeral processions would result in a potentially significant emergency access impact, due to the prolonged blockages they would cause. A potential emergency access impact would also occur on other roadway segments that are planned to have only one lane in each direction. Over the long term, potential exists that such traffic would obstruct narrow segments park roads and emergency vehicle access, delaying emergency responders with resultant impacts to public health, safety and welfare. Implementation of Mitigation Measures T-1, T-2, T-4, T-5, and PS-4 would reduce these impacts to a less than significant level.

4.3.3 Potentially Significant Impacts That Cannot Be Mitigated to Below the Level of Significance

The following section discusses the significant environmental effect of the Proposed Project for which feasible mitigation measures are not available to avoid or mitigate the significant environmental effects to below a level of significance. The impact would remain significant and unavoidable.

4.3.3.1 Greenhouse Gas – Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Significant Unavoidable Impact: The Proposed Project would generate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from area sources, energy usage, mobile sources (e.g., park patrons and funeral processions), waste, water, and construction equipment.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that GHG emissions are significant and that no feasible mitigation measures are available to avoid or mitigate the significant environmental effect to below a level of significance. The Proposed Project includes the following mitigation measures to minimize the impacts; however, the impacts would remain significant and unavoidable.

GHG-1: The Proposed Project will include trails/sidewalks within the project boundary that will connect to roads leading off-site.

GHG-2: All building structures will be required to meet or exceed 2013 Title 24, Part 6 Building Energy Efficiency Standards and meet Green Building Code Standards.

GHG-3: All faucets, toilets, and showers to be installed in the proposed structures will be required to utilize low-flow fixtures to reduce indoor water demand by at least 20 percent per CalGreen Standards.

GHG-4: ENERGY STAR-compliant appliances will be installed where appliances are required on-site.

GHG-5: The Proposed Project will include recycling programs that will reduce waste to landfills by a minimum of 50 percent (up to 75 percent by 2020 per AB 341).

Facts in Supporting of the Finding. Impacts associated with greenhouse gas emissions are discussed in detail in Section 3.7.4 of the PEIR. The Proposed Project would generate unmitigated GHG emissions of 5,123.58 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO₂e) per year. The majority of emissions are sourced from construction of the Proposed Project and from mobile sources from the patrons visiting the park. Therefore, the Proposed Project would result in significant impacts related to GHG emissions.

4.3.4 Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts are discussed in Section 5.1 of the Draft PEIR. Section 15130(e) of the CEQA Guidelines requires a discussion of cumulative impacts of a project “when the project’s incremental effect is cumulatively considerable.” The CEQA Guidelines, Section 15355, defines a cumulative impact as “two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts.” Cumulatively considerable impacts are defined in Section 15065(c) of the CEQA Guidelines as the “incremental effects of an individual project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.”

Section 15130(b) of the CEQA Guidelines states, “[t]he discussion of cumulative impacts shall reflect the severity of the impacts and their likelihood of occurrence, but the discussion need not provide as great detail as is provided of the effects attributable to the project alone. The discussion should be guided by the standards of practicality and reasonableness.”

To analyze the cumulative impacts of the project in combination with other expected future growth, the amount and location of growth expected to occur must be predicted. Section 15130(b) of the CEQA Guidelines allows two methods of prediction:

(1) Either:

(a) A list of relevant past, present and probable future projects producing related or cumulative impacts, including, if necessary, those projects outside the control of the Agency, or

(b) A summary of projections contained in an adopted general plan or related planning document or in a prior adopted or certified environmental document that described or evaluated regional or area-wide conditions contributing to the cumulative impact.

For the purpose of this PEIR, a combined project list (a) and projections (b) approach was used due to the long-term nature of the Proposed Project. Phases I and II would occur in the near term, which allows analysis with a project list approach, whereas the remaining phases would occur after 20 years, and up to 75 years, and a projections approach was used. As individual projects in future phases after Phase II are implemented in the future, project-specific cumulative impacts (if any) would be disclosed in subsequent-tier CEQA documentation, as appropriate.

Except for cumulative GHG impacts, discussed in Section 4.3.3.1 above, the Proposed Project would not have significant cumulative impacts. Specific findings are provided below.

4.3.4.1 Aesthetics

No Significant Impacts: The Proposed Project would have no significant cumulative aesthetic impacts.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that no significant cumulative aesthetic impacts related to the implementation of the Proposed Project would occur. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts Supporting the Finding: The San Gabriel Valley is largely built out with single- and multi-family residential, commercial, and industrial land uses. The Proposed Project is not expected to contribute considerably to a cumulative impact to aesthetics because impacts would be beneficial or less than significant. Cities in the San Gabriel Valley and the County have development and design standards which projects must comply to avoid or mitigate visual impacts. Development and design review of individual projects by individual cities or the County would prevent the potential for adverse visual impacts so that aesthetic impacts do not become cumulatively significant.

4.3.4.2 Air Quality

No Significant Impacts: The Proposed Project would have no significant cumulative impacts to air quality.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that no significant cumulative impacts related to the Proposed Project's contribution to air emissions are forecast to occur. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts Supporting the Finding: The Proposed Project's impacts to air quality were evaluated for both short-term construction impacts and long-term operational impacts. Project-level impacts are less than thresholds established by the SCAQMD, and, therefore, are not cumulatively considerable.

4.3.4.3 Biological Resources

No Significant Impacts: The Proposed Project would have no significant cumulative impacts to biological resources.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that cumulative impacts to biological resources are potentially significant, but can be mitigated to a less than significant level through the implementation of Mitigation Measures B-1 through B-13 of the Final PEIR.

Facts Supporting the Finding: The Proposed Project was analyzed for direct and indirect impacts on biological resources, including sensitive plant species, sensitive wildlife species and sensitive habitats. The project would have a less than significant impact on biological resources

with the mitigation measures listed in Final PEIR. Cumulative impacts to biological resources would also be less than significant with these mitigations.

4.3.4.4 Cultural, Tribal, and Paleontological Resources

No Significant Impacts: The Proposed Project would have no significant cumulative impacts to cultural, tribal, and paleontological resources.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that cumulative impacts to cultural, tribal, and paleontological resources are potentially significant, but can be mitigated to a less than significant level through the implementation of Mitigation Measures CR-1 through CR-4 and TCR-1 and TCR-2 of the Final PEIR.

Facts Supporting the Finding: The Proposed Project was analyzed for impacts to prehistoric and historic cultural resources, tribal cultural resources, and paleontological resources. The Proposed Project would have a less than significant impact on cultural, tribal, and paleontological resources with the mitigation measures listed in the Final PEIR. Cumulative impacts to cultural, tribal, and paleontological resources would also be less than significant with these mitigations.

4.3.4.5 Geology and Soils

No Significant Impacts: The Proposed Project would have no significant cumulative impacts to geology and soils.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that cumulative impacts to geology and soils are potentially significant, but can be mitigated to a less than significant level through the implementation of Mitigation Measure G-1 of the Final PEIR.

Facts Supporting the Finding: The Proposed Project was analyzed for impacts related to seismic hazards, landfill settling, slope stability, and unstable soils. The Proposed Project would have a less than significant impact on geology and soils with Mitigation Measure G-1 of the Final PEIR. Cumulative impacts to geology and soils would also be less than significant with this mitigation.

4.3.4.6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Cumulative GHG emission impacts would be significant and unavoidable, as discussed in detail in Section 4.3.3.1

4.3.4.7 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

No Significant Impacts: The Proposed Project would have no significant cumulative impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that cumulative impacts to hazards and hazardous materials are potentially significant, but can be mitigated

to a less than significant level through the implementation of Mitigation Measures HAZ-1, HAZ-2, and HAZ-3 of the Final PEIR.

Facts Supporting the Finding: The Proposed Project's impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials are generally related to park construction and maintenance. These impacts can include the exposure of construction workers and the public to hazardous materials that may be encountered or used during construction and maintenance activities, in particular, hazards that are related to construction on the fill areas of the closed landfill. Project level impacts would be less than significant with mitigation and, therefore, are not cumulatively considerable.

4.3.4.8 Hydrology and Water Quality

No Significant Impacts: The Proposed Project would have no significant cumulative impacts to hydrology and water quality.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that no significant cumulative impacts related to hydrology and water quality would occur from implementation of the Proposed Project. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts Supporting the Finding: Overall hydrology and water quality impacts associated with project implementation are related to earthmoving (grading) associated with construction. Earthmoving activities would increase the potential for erosion and sedimentation down gradient from the site. Drainage patterns would not be significantly altered with the Proposed Project, and would conform to the requirements of landfill maintenance. With implementation of regional drainage plans, cumulative impacts on drainage and flood control would be less than significant. The cumulative impacts on water quality can be reduced through proper landscaping design and maintenance methods, adherence to waste disposal requirements, and implementation of NPDES BMPs.

4.3.4.9 Land Use and Planning

No Significant Impacts: The Project would have no significant cumulative land use and planning impacts.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that no significant cumulative land use and planning impacts related to the Proposed Project would occur. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts Supporting the Finding: The Proposed Project would be consistent with the Los Angeles County and City of Industry general plans and zoning designations, and the current uses would continue. As such, no significant and unavoidable impacts on land use would occur. When considered with existing, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development in the region, implementation of the Proposed Project has the potential to contribute to cumulative but not considerable impacts due to increased recreational use.

4.3.4.10 Noise

No Significant Impacts: The Proposed Project would have no significant cumulative impacts related to noise.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that cumulative impacts to noise are potentially significant, but can be mitigated to a less than significant level through the implementation of Mitigation Measure N-1 of the Final PEIR.

Facts Supporting the Finding: The Proposed Project would not result in significant impacts related to noise after implementation of mitigation. The Proposed Project would be noisiest during construction. Operational noise associated with the Proposed Project would be limited as the Proposed Project would not result in a substantial increase to vehicles in the project area. Because noise-related impacts during the construction phase of the Proposed Project would be in compliance with the City's/County's construction noise regulations, as well as temporary and short-term, the Proposed Project would not have a considerable contribution to a cumulative impact with regard to noise.

4.3.4.11 Public Services

No Significant Impacts: The Proposed Project would have no significant cumulative public services impacts.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that cumulative impacts to public services are potentially significant, but can be mitigated to a less than significant level through the implementation of Mitigation Measures PS-1 through PS-5 of the Final PEIR.

Facts Supporting the Finding: The Proposed Project would not result in a significant cumulative impact to public services after implementation of mitigation. This project and any other projects in the County would be required to comply with the applicable County regulations and state laws pertinent to public services. Each future development must also address site-specific public service issues according to County standards, including law enforcement recovery costs. Therefore, the Proposed Project and any future project would have a less than significant cumulative impact on public services.

4.3.4.12 Recreation

No Significant Impacts: The Proposed Project would have no significant cumulative recreation impacts.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that no significant cumulative recreation impacts from implementation of the Proposed Project would occur. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts Supporting the Finding: Growth and development in the San Gabriel Valley and Los Angeles County would lead to increases in the resident population and would generate an increase in demand for recreational open space and park facilities. This demand would be met

by the existing and proposed facilities, such as those included in this Proposed Project and other expanded parks and recreational facilities in the County. A beneficial impact would occur. The Proposed Project would contribute to regional open space connectivity and would help meet the goals of the General Plan's Conservation and Natural Resources Element and Parks and Recreation Element, resulting in a beneficial cumulative impact.

4.3.4.13 Transportation and Circulation

No Significant Impacts: The Proposed Project would have no significant cumulative traffic and circulation impacts.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that cumulative impacts to transportation and circulation are potentially significant, but can be mitigated to a less than significant level through the implementation of Mitigation Measures T-1 through T-7 and PS-4 of the Final PEIR.

Facts Supporting the Finding: To evaluate the potential impacts of the Proposed Project on the local street system, estimates of future traffic conditions both with and without the project for cumulative (2035) conditions were developed. First, estimates of traffic growth were developed for the study area to forecast future conditions without the project, representing cumulative base conditions. The cumulative base traffic projections reflect growth in traffic from two primary sources: traffic generated by specific projects in, or in the vicinity of, the study area (cumulative projects), and background or ambient growth in the existing traffic volumes to reflect the effects of overall regional growth both in and outside of the study area.

Cumulative Projects Trip Generation

Cumulative Base traffic forecasts include the effects of specific projects, called related projects, expected to be implemented in the vicinity of the project site prior to the build-out date of the Proposed Project. Information on related projects in this area was obtained from Los Angeles County, and the cities of Industry, Whittier, and El Monte. A total of nine cumulative projects were identified in the study area. Trip generation estimates for the related projects were calculated using a combination of previous study findings and trip generation rates contained in Trip Generation, 9th Edition (Institute of Transportation Engineers [ITE] 2012).

Cumulative Base Conditions and Cumulative (2035) plus Project Traffic Conditions

The year 2035 Cumulative Base peak hour traffic volumes were analyzed to determine the projected V/C ratio and LOS for each of the analyzed intersections. The Cumulative (2035) plus Project peak hour traffic volumes were also analyzed to determine the projected future operating conditions with the addition of the Proposed Project traffic.

All but one of the study intersections analyzed in the traffic study are projected to continue operating at LOS D or better. The exception is the intersection of Peck Road and Pellissier Place, which is projected to operate at LOS E in the AM peak hour. It should be noted that this intersection would still operate at LOS E without the Proposed Project in 2035. The Proposed Project would not considerably contribute to the cumulative traffic impacts.

Cumulative (2035) plus Project Intersection Impacts

After applying the Los Angeles County and City of Industry significant impact criteria, it was determined that the Proposed Project would not significantly impact future traffic conditions at the study intersection locations under the full build-out analysis scenario. A less than significant impact would occur.

Cumulative (2019) plus Project Intersection Impacts

In the Proposed Project's opening year (2019), construction of the planned park would be in the early stages of development. Because full development of the proposed park was found to result in less-than-significant traffic impacts in 2035, it is concluded that partial development of the proposed park in its opening year (2019) would also result in less than significant traffic impacts.

4.3.4.14 Utilities and Service Systems

No Significant Impacts: The Proposed Project would have no significant cumulative impacts related to utilities and service systems.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that no significant cumulative impacts related to the Proposed Project from utilities and service systems would occur. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

Facts Supporting the Finding: The Proposed Project is expected to result in an increase of wastewater, stormwater, and solid waste generation and in an increase in water and energy needs at the project site. However, such increases are anticipated to be met by existing and the construction of new utility systems (e.g., new drainage system; use of solar panels). Therefore, the Proposed Project would not result in significant adverse impacts to utility systems. The Proposed Project, along with cumulative projects in the region, would be required to comply with utility regulations as discussed in Section 3.15, Utilities of the PEIR. Furthermore, other cumulative projects would need to address site specific utility issues to County standards, such as the Proposed Project. Therefore, the Proposed Project in combination with other cumulative projects would have a less than significant impact on utility systems.

4.3.5 Finding Regarding Growth Inducing Impacts

Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that the Proposed Project would not result in growth-inducing impacts.

The Puente Hills Landfill Park Master Plan is not expected to generate growth. The construction of the individual phased project elements would result in an increase in short-term construction jobs; however, it is anticipated that this minor temporary increase in local jobs would be accommodated from the local labor force. Implementation of the Proposed Project would create a small amount of new jobs related to the maintenance and operation of the proposed facilities and staffing associated with the up to 25 special events per year. It is anticipated that these jobs can be filled from the local labor force, and that new workers would not move to the area to support the expansion of recreational facilities.

The Proposed Project would offer a 25-mile radius service area primarily serving the County of Los Angeles along with small portions of Orange County, San Bernardino County, and Riverside County. The Proposed Project would provide the surrounding communities with a regional park destination and add to the existing recreational opportunities in the area, including the Habitat Authority Preserve, Whittier Narrows Recreation Area, Duck Farm Park, San Gabriel River and Rio Hondo Bicycle Paths, Santa Fe Dam Recreation Area, Peck Road Water Conservation Park, and the amenities developed as part of the Emerald Necklace. The Emerald Necklace is a 17-mile interconnected network of bikeways, multi-use trails, parks, greenways, and bridges along the Rio Hondo and San Gabriel River. The regional recreational system of parks and trails includes the cities of Irwindale, Arcadia, Baldwin Park, El Monte, South El Monte, Whittier, Montebello, Monrovia, Rosemead, and the surrounding communities.

The Proposed Project would meet the diverse needs of Los Angeles County and would provide enhanced active and passive park and recreation activities for all users. The 25-mile service radius of the Proposed Project includes two of the fastest growing regions in the state: the Los Angeles metropolitan area and the Inland Empire. The park would be located in an area of historically underserved minority populations. The population within five miles of the proposed park is 70 percent Hispanic, 19 percent Asian, and 9 percent white. The age profile is fairly even surrounding the park, with no one or two age groups dominating. The Proposed Project has been planned for recreational activities that support all age groups equally from young children to seniors (Withers & Sandgren 2015). The Proposed Project would therefore serve an existing community with an established labor force and would result in less than significant growth-inducing impacts.

4.4 FINDINGS REGARDING PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

CEQA requires that a PEIR consider a reasonable range of alternatives to a proposed project that can attain most of the basic project goals, but has the potential to reduce or eliminate significant adverse impacts of the proposed project and may be feasibly accomplished in a successful manner, considering the economic, environmental, social, and technological factors involved. A PEIR must evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6(a), (d) and (e)). If certain alternatives are found to be infeasible, the analysis must explain the reasons and facts supporting that conclusion.

Section 15126.6(d) also requires that, if an alternative would cause one or more significant effects in addition to those caused by the proposed project, the significant effects of the alternative shall be discussed, but in less detail than the significant effects of the project as proposed. One of the alternatives analyzed must be the “No Project” alternative (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6(e)). The PEIR must also identify alternatives that were considered by the lead agency but were rejected as infeasible during the scoping process and should briefly explain the reasons underlying the lead agency’s determination (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6(c)).

CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6(e)(2) requires that the PEIR identify the environmentally superior alternative. If that alternative is the No Project Alternative, the PEIR shall also identify an environmentally superior alternative among the other alternatives. The environmentally superior alternative is discussed in Section 4.6 of the PEIR.

4.4.1 Low Build Alternative

Under the Low Build Alternative, development of the diverse mix of passive and active recreational facilities under the Proposed Project would be eliminated in favor of a strong emphasis on passive recreation and habitat enhancement. Compared to the Proposed Project, the Low Build Alternative would substantially decrease recreational development and park infrastructure, including reductions in the sizes and functions of buildings, reduced transportation diversity, changes in the park internal road network, and elimination of most active recreational features. This emphasis on lower intensity development and the reduced variety of recreational opportunities in the park would also result in substantial declines in the number of park visitors and the diversity of user groups when compared to the Proposed Project.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that the Low Build Alternative would not avoid the significant GHG impacts. Furthermore, this alternative would not meet all of the project objectives. Therefore, the Board of Supervisors finds that the Low Build Alternative is less desirable than the Proposed Project and rejects the Low Build Alternative.

Facts Supporting the Finding. Detailed analysis of the Low Build Alternative is found in Section 4.4 of the PEIR.

Aesthetics. The Low Build Alternative emphasizes passive open spaces and habitats rather than developing diverse recreational amenities. For example, structures that could potentially incrementally affect visual resources, such as the trail lift, would not be included in this Alternative. This Alternative would cater to passive recreational activities such as hiking and wildlife watching. Therefore, the Low Build Alternative would result in similar aesthetic impacts compared to the Proposed Project, with some limited reduction in visual change due to elimination of active features such as the trail lift and reductions in other development on Nike Hill. However, such visual changes were found not to be adverse due to consistency with existing Nike Hill features (e.g., microwave/radio towers, lattice towers associated with SCE transmission lines, and two water storage tanks).

Air Quality. As the Low Build Alternative would include mainly passive uses, the construction-related impacts would be slightly less than those associated with the Proposed Project. The Low Build Alternative's construction-source emissions would not conflict with the Basin AQMP. This Alternative would comply with all applicable SCAQMD construction-source emission reduction rules and guidelines, and construction-source emissions would not cause or substantively contribute to violation of CAAQS or NAAQS. Therefore, construction-related impacts from the Low Build Alternative would be less than significant.

The Proposed Project's operational emissions would not exceed the SCAQMD regional emissions thresholds. Therefore, because the Low Build Alternative would result in less operational emissions than the Proposed Project, the Low Build Alternative would result in a less than significant regional air quality impact.

The Low Build Alternative would result in less traffic on local roadways than the Proposed Project. Therefore, similar to the Proposed Project, no CO "hot spot" modeling was performed

and no significant long-term air quality impact is anticipated to local air quality with the ongoing use of the park under the Low Build Alternative.

Similar to the Proposed Project, odor emissions from the Low Build Alternative would be limited to the construction phase, and would be temporary, short-term, and intermittent in nature. Construction odors would not result in persistent impacts that would affect substantial numbers of people. Therefore, potential odor impacts from the Low Build Alternative would be less than significant.

Biological Resources. Overall the Low Build Alternative would include fewer developed areas, provide more limited vehicular access within the project area, and would provide less of a human disturbance than the Proposed Project. The Low Build Alternative features one-way ingress and egress while the Proposed Project includes a one-way full loop park road. Like the Proposed Project, this Alternative includes access on the eastern side for the proposed Rose Hills Memorial Park roadway easement.

The Low Build Alternative provides less park amenities which are included in the Proposed Project including passive elements such equestrian loops, running trail loops, ADA access, and dog park area, as well as active elements including slides, zip lines, stair climbs, bike skills area, and bike rental. The Low Build Alternative features a 1,000 square foot (sf) plaza on Nike Hill and scenic overlook while the Proposed project increases the plaza to 6,000 sf as well as including 2,000 sf trail lift top structure, mini café, staff office, and restrooms. Additional pedestrian overcrossing and bridge structures would also be developed under the Proposed Project along with a one to two-acre plant nursery.

When compared to the Proposed Project, the Low Build Alternative would have fewer indirect impacts to sensitive species, nesting birds, and local wildlife movement. Therefore, under this Alternative, impacts to biological resources would be reduced when compared to the Proposed Project.

Cultural, Tribal, and Paleontological Resources. Impacts to cultural, tribal, and paleontological resources from the Low Build Alternative would be the same as for the Proposed Project as most development would be confined to landfill decks or previously disturbed slopes. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

Geology and Soils. The Low Build Alternative emphasizes passive open spaces and habitats rather than developing diverse recreational amenities. For example, structures that could be affected by seismic events, such as the trail lift, would not be included in this alternative. However, office structures would still be constructed, which could be affected by strong ground shaking, landfill settling, and clay soils. Soil erosion would also occur, but at a lower level, during construction and use of park amenities. Impacts would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measure G-1.

Greenhouse Gas. Impacts associated with GHG emissions under the Low Build Alternative would be similar to those discussed for the Proposed Project. The Low Build Alternative would likely result in unmitigated emissions of greater than 3,000 metric tons of CO₂e per year for GHG emissions (which is the SCAQMD draft screening threshold for GHG emissions).

The Low Build Alternative would be required to implement Mitigation Measures GHG-1 through GHG-5; however, GHG-related impacts would remain significant following mitigation. There is no feasible mitigation measure that would effectively reduce emissions from mobile and construction sources to less than significant levels. Therefore, GHG-related impacts are considered to be significant and unavoidable under the Low Build Alternative.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials. With the Low Build Alternative, impacts from potential landfill gas collection in buildings and structures and the potential for worker exposure to contaminated groundwater is similar to the Proposed Project. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation. Impacts from potential conflicts between landfill activities and systems and park activities and systems and fire hazards would be similar to those described for the Proposed Project (less than significant with mitigation), but would be slightly less because fewer areas would be developed.

Hydrology and Water Quality. Under this alternative, the elimination of all active recreational facilities and reduced recreational opportunities are anticipated to result in substantial reductions in park visitation. Monthly park attendance is projected to fall from an estimated 32,200 under the Proposed Project to 3,000 under this Alternative.

Even though this alternative would create a regional park with less intensive recreational uses, hydrological impacts are expected to be similar to those described for the Proposed Project. Both the Proposed Project and the Low Build Alternative would encompass a similar footprint within the landfill. Both alternatives would be constrained by the existing environmental control systems at the closed landfill and the regulatory requirements the Sanitation Districts is under to manage the closed landfill. As such, the impact analysis presented above for the Proposed Project is expected to be applicable to the Low Build Alternative.

Land Use and Planning. Despite the passive nature of this alternative, a recreational use of the site would still be developed. The Low Build Alternative would be consistent with the County Zoning Ordinance, land use designation, and would not conflict with Hillside Management Area criteria. The Low Build Alternative would only develop approximately half of the Western Deck (eastern half). No proposed improvements would occur near Ecology Canyon. The Southern Deck would only be developed with grasslands, an interpretive overlook, group picnic area, and walking paths connecting to the Schabarum-Skyline Trail. Due to the less intensive nature of development under this alternative, conflicts with the Conceptual SEA are not anticipated. With this Alternative, the proposed Rose Hills Memorial Park easement would have fewer impacts on the planned park use of the project site compared the Proposed Project. Due to the fewer amenities that would be provided within the Southern Deck, fewer park users and active recreational activities would use the Southern Deck and less conflicts would occur.

Noise. Similar to the Proposed Project, construction of the Low Build Alternative would result in less than significant noise impacts to sensitive receptors in the project area. The Low Build Alternative would create noise levels lower than the analyzed worst-case scenario (the High Build Alternative). According to the Traffic Impact Analysis (Fehr & Peers 2016), the Low Build Alternative would generate 2,106 trips less than the worst-case scenario. Accordingly, operational traffic noise impacts would be considered less than significant.

Public Services. This alternative would cater to passive recreational activities, such as hiking and wildlife watching. The presence of construction staff during buildout would be shortened because of the development of fewer areas. Since the Low Build Alternative lacks most facilities, it is anticipated that visitation per month would be significantly less than the Proposed Project (i.e., 3,000 vs 32,200). Therefore, the Low Build Alternative would result in less public service impacts than the Proposed Project.

Recreation. Despite the passive nature of this alternative, the site would still be developed for recreational use. Due to the lack of a wide range of amenities to meet the diverse needs of park users, the facility constructed under the Low Build Alternative would essentially serve as an expanded trailhead for the existing regional trails network. Therefore, the Low Build Alternative has a greater potential, compared to the Proposed Project, to result in an increase in the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities in the project vicinity. These impacts would be greater on adjacent trails, such as the Schabarum-Skyline Trail and Habitat Authority trails, and would be lower on more distant recreation areas such as Whittier Narrows. The physical deterioration of recreational facilities in the project area would depend on the facility's capacity to serve additional users and management of those facilities. The physical effect on the environment from the Low Build Alternative is anticipated to be greater than the effects described for the Proposed Project in this Draft PEIR.

With the Low Build Alternative, impacts from incompatible uses from the proposed Rose Hills Memorial Park access road would be similar to those described for the Proposed Project. Although development would be less intense at the top of the Southern Deck than with the Proposed Project, safety impacts during high use times of the road would be the same, and north-south access across the Southern Deck would be restricted with Alternative Alignments 1 and 2. With Alignment 3, the active and passive recreation areas of the Southern Deck would be avoided and impacts would be less than significant. Mitigation Measures T-1 through T-7 would reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Transportation and Circulation. This alternative would develop the park primarily for passive recreational use. The varied and active recreational facilities included in the Proposed Project and High-Build Alternative would not be developed. With a focus on establishing passive open spaces and habitat areas, the Low-Build Alternative would provide limited passive recreational uses that would substantially reduce the number of visitors, including the diversity of user groups, to the proposed park.

This alternative is expected to generate approximately 585 net daily trips, 23 (12 inbound, 11 outbound) trips in the morning peak hour, and 47 (24 inbound, 23 outbound) trips in the evening peak hour. The estimated trip generation of this alternative is 75 percent lower than that of the Proposed Project in each of the analyzed peak hours. Potential conflicts with the proposed roadway easement for Rose Hills Memorial Park would be less than the Proposed Project due to decreased park users and park amenities. Impacts would be less than significant with the incorporation of Mitigation Measures T-1 through T-7.

Utilities and Service Systems. Impacts to utility systems for the Low Build Alternative are anticipated to be less than the impacts described for the Proposed Project due to the lower level of development that would occur under this Alternative. Under this Alternative, approximately half of the Western Deck and all of the Eastern and Southern Decks would be developed. Only

the eastern two-way road would be used for park access. Under this Alternative, the elimination of all active recreational facilities and reduced recreational opportunities are anticipated to result in substantial reductions in park visitation. Monthly park attendance is projected to fall from an estimated 32,200 under the Proposed Project to 3,000 under this Alternative. Less development and lower park attendance numbers would result in lower wastewater, water, drainage system capacity, and energy requirements. It could also be expected that due to the lack of diverse recreational opportunities a lower number of people would visit the park. This in turn would result in lower water needs and a lower amount of trash generated during park operation.

4.4.2 High Build Alternative

Under the High Build Alternative, development of the diverse mix of passive and active recreational facilities under the Proposed Project would be enhanced by more active facilities and increases in allowable uses. Compared to the Proposed Project, the High Build Alternative would substantially increase recreational development and park infrastructure, including enlargement in the sizes and functions of buildings, the addition of more active and passive recreational features, and the broadening of allowable programs such as night performances. This emphasis on development to support more active uses and the increased variety of recreational opportunities in the park would also result in substantial increases in the number of park visitors and the diversity of user groups when compared to the Proposed Project. As with the Proposed Project, the High Build Alternative would include ADA-accessible facilities.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that the High Build Alternative would not avoid the significant GHG impacts. Furthermore, this alternative would not meet all of the project objectives. Therefore, the Board of Supervisors finds that the High Build Alternative is less desirable than the Proposed Project and rejects the High Build Alternative.

Facts Supporting the Finding. Detailed analysis of High Build Alternative is found in Section 4.4.2 of the PEIR.

Aesthetics. With the High Build Alternative, aesthetic impacts to scenic vistas, views from trails, and scenic resources within a state scenic highway are expected to be similar to the Proposed Project. However, due to the higher intensity development under this Alternative, the impact to the visual character of the project site is expected to be incrementally greater than the Proposed Project. The park would continue to be dominated by large areas of landscaped passive uses, but areas of more active development would be included. This Alternative would include more park elements for both passive and active recreational activities. For example, this alternative would include a Frisbee golf area, approximately 25 acres of bike skills area, five slides, and the development of approximately 8,000 sf of building space on the buttress. The inclusion of such elements under this alternative is not expected to change the nature of impacts to visual resources as described for the Proposed Project and the Low Build Alternative. All alternatives would substantially alter the existing visual character of the site compared to existing conditions; however, the High Build Alternative would be dominated by more active recreational facilities which could potentially result in a higher contrast with the surrounding natural environment. The higher contrast would be a result of more manmade structures with geometric shapes (e.g., slides; zip lines). Furthermore, this Alternative includes festivals with

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estimated attendance of 5,000 to 20,000 people. Festivals could potentially occur at night requiring the use of lighting. Therefore, this alternative would increase potential for impacts on the nighttime views in the area. However, the location of the proposed concert venue within the “bowl” of the Western Deck would limit light spillover. It should also be noted that there are no sensitive land uses adjacent or in the vicinity of the performance space.

Air Quality. Construction-related air quality impacts under the High Build Alternative would be similar to those for the Proposed Project. Similar to the Proposed Project, the High Build Alternative’s construction-related emissions would not exceed regional thresholds nor the applicable Localized Significance Thresholds established by the SCAQMD.

In addition, the High Build Alternative’s construction-source emissions would not conflict with the Basin AQMP. This alternative would comply with all applicable SCAQMD construction-source emission reduction rules and guidelines, and construction-source emissions would not cause or substantively contribute to violation of CAAQS or NAAQS.

The worst-case summer or winter VOC, NO_x, CO, SO₂, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} emissions generated by the High Build Alternative long-term operations are summarized below in Table 4.4.2-1. This table shows that the High Build Alternative’s emissions would not exceed the SCAQMD regional emissions thresholds. Therefore, a less than significant regional air quality impact would occur from operation of the High Build Alternative.

**Table 4.4.2-1. Unmitigated Regional Operational Pollutant Emissions
for the High Build Alternative¹**

High Build Alternative						
Activity	Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)					
	VOC	NO_x	CO	SO₂	PM10	PM2.5
Area Sources ²	2.39	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy Usage ³	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mobile Sources ⁴	5.22	11.79	53.59	0.23	14.58	4.11
Total Emissions	7.61	11.79	53.67	0.23	14.58	4.11
SCAQMD Thresholds	55	55	550	150	150	55
Exceeds Threshold?	no	no	no	no	no	no

¹ Source: CalEEMod Version 2013.2.2

² Area sources consist of emissions from consumer products, architectural coatings, and landscaping equipment. Emissions for consumer products = EF x building area. The default EF in CalEEMod for this area is 1.98 x 10⁻⁵ lbs/SF/day. Building area for the project is 30,950 SF. Therefore, (1.98 x 10⁻⁵ lbs/SF/day) x 30,950 SF = 0.61281 lbs/day. Overall area sources (lbs/day)= 1.6233 + 0.61281 + 0.00293 = 2.24 lbs/day. Building area for the high build Alt is 40,250 SF. Therefore, (1.98 x 10⁻⁵ lbs/SF/day) x 40,250 SF = 0.79695 lbs/day. Overall area sources (lbs/day) = 1.5839 + 0.79695 + 0.00661 = 2.39 bs/day.

³ Energy usage consists of emissions from on-site natural gas usage.

⁴ Mobile sources consist of emissions from vehicles and road dust.

The traffic impact analysis showed that the High Build Alternative would generate 2,691 trips per day, which is slightly more than the Proposed Project. The intersection of Peck Road and Rooks Road has a High Build Alternative – Cumulative Plus Project PM peak hour volume of 1,315 vehicles, which is the highest traffic volume located in the project area. Because this intersection is substantially less than the 100,000-vehicle threshold, no CO “hot spot” modeling

was performed and no significant long-term air quality impact is anticipated to local air quality with the ongoing use of the park under the High Build Alternative.

Similar to the Proposed Project, odor emissions from the High Build Alternative would be limited to the construction phase, and would be temporary, short-term, and intermittent in nature. Construction odors would not result in persistent impacts that would affect substantial numbers of people. Therefore, potential odor impacts from the High Build Alternative would be less than significant.

Biological Resources. The High Build Alternative would include additional development, provide additional vehicular access within the project area, and would create an increased human disturbance compared to the Proposed Project. The High Build Alternative features a two-way full loop park road while the Proposed Project includes a one-way full loop park road. The High Build Alternative would include both day and nighttime performances and events (requiring additional lighting) with estimated attendance up to 20,000 people per event while the Proposed Project would support only day-time regional festivals/performances. Furthermore, the High Build Alternative provides for increased park amenities and structures including passive elements such as more picnic and interpretive/overlook areas and a dog agility training area. This alternative includes an increase in the number active elements such as slides and a bike skills area expanded from 8 acres in the Proposed Project to 25 acres.

When compared to the Proposed Project the High Build Alternative would overall create additional indirect impacts to sensitive species, nesting birds, and local wildlife movement, including the addition of nighttime noise and lighting. Therefore, under this alternative, impacts to biological resources would be increased when compared to the Proposed Project.

Cultural, Tribal, and Paleontological Resources. Impacts to cultural, tribal, and paleontological resources from the High Build Alternative would be the same as for the Proposed Project. Impacts would be less than significant with implementation of the same mitigation measures as the Proposed Project.

Geology and Soils. The High Build Alternative would include more park elements for both passive and active recreational activities, including additional restroom structures and an additional staff office building and ranger station. These structures could be affected by strong ground shaking, landfill settling, and clay soils. Impacts would be similar to those described for the Proposed Project, but more development would occur that would be affected by these hazards. Impacts would be less-than-significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measure G-1.

Greenhouse Gas. Impacts associated with GHG emissions under the High Build Alternative would be greater than those discussed for the Proposed Project. The High Build Alternative would result in unmitigated emissions of 5,448.13 MTCO₂e per year (Table 4.4.2-2), which is greater than the SCAQMD draft screening threshold of 3,000 metric tons of CO₂e per year. The High Build Alternative would be required to implement Mitigation Measures GHG-1 through GHG-5 from this PEIR; however, GHG-related impacts would remain significant following mitigation, similar to the Proposed Project. There is no feasible mitigation measure that would effectively reduce emissions from mobile and construction sources to less than significant levels.

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Therefore, GHG-related impacts are considered to be significant and unavoidable under the High Build Alternative.

**Table 4.4.2-2. Opening Year (2035) Unmitigated Greenhouse Gas Emissions
for the High Build Alternative¹**

HIGH BUILD ALTERNATIVE						
CATEGORY	GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (METRIC TONS/YEAR)					
	BIO-CO₂	NONBIO-CO₂	CO₂	CH₄	N₂O	CO₂E
Area Sources ²	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02
Energy Usage ³	0.00	60.44	60.44	0.00	0.00	60.68
Mobile Sources ⁴	0.00	2,898.86	2,898.86	0.08	0.00	2,900.49
Solid Waste ⁵	1.95	0.00	1.95	0.12	0.00	4.37
Water ⁶	0.00	422.75	422.75	0.02	0.00	424.41
Construction ⁷	0.00	2,056.22	2,056.22	0.09	0.00	2,058.17
Total Emissions	1.95	5,438.29	5,440.24	0.31	0.00	5,448.13
SCAQMD Draft Screening Threshold						3,000
Exceeds Threshold?						Yes

¹ Source: CalEEMod Version 2013.2.2

² Area sources consist of GHG emissions from consumer products, architectural coatings, and landscape equipment.

³ Energy usage consist of GHG emissions from electricity and natural gas usage.

⁴ Mobile sources consist of GHG emissions from vehicles.

⁵ Solid waste includes the CO₂ and CH₄ emissions created from the solid waste placed in landfills.

⁶ Water includes GHG emissions from electricity used for transport of water and processing of wastewater.

⁷ Construction GHG emissions based on a 30 year amortization rate.

With regard to GHG plan consistency, Year 2010 unmitigated emissions for the High Build Alternative (worst-case; full buildout) are shown in Table 4.4.2-3, and Year 2020 mitigated emissions for the High Build Alternative (worst-case; full buildout) are shown in Table 4.4.2-4. As shown in Table 4.4.2-4, the High Build Alternative's Year 2020 mitigated emissions provide a reduction of 18 percent from 2010 baseline High Build Alternative emissions (refer to Section 3.7.5 of the PEIR for mitigation measure to be applied to the High Build Alternative). Therefore, with incorporation of mitigation, the High Build Alternative would meet the requirements of the CCAP, and the High Build Alternative would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHG.

Table 4.4.2-3. Baseline (2010) Project-Related Greenhouse Gas Emissions¹

HIGH BUILD ALTERNATIVE						
CATEGORY	GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (METRIC TONS/YEAR)					
	BIO-CO₂	NONBIO-CO₂	CO₂	CH₄	N₂O	CO₂E
Area Sources ²	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02
Energy Usage ³	0.00	60.44	60.44	0.00	0.01	60.68
Mobile Sources ⁴	0.00	3,718.24	3,718.24	0.24	0.00	3,723.38
Solid Waste ⁵	1.95	0.00	1.95	0.12	0.00	4.37
Water ⁶	0.00	422.75	422.75	0.02	0.00	424.41

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HIGH BUILD ALTERNATIVE						
CATEGORY	GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (METRIC TONS/YEAR)					
	BIO-CO ₂	NONBIO-CO ₂	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	CO ₂ E
Construction ⁷	0.00	2,056.22	2,056.22	0.09	0.00	2,058.17
Total Emissions	1.95	6,257.67	6,259.62	0.47	0.01	6,271.02

¹ Source: CalEEMod Version 2013.2.2 year 2010 unmitigated emissions

² Area sources consist of GHG emissions from consumer products, architectural coatings, and landscape equipment.

³ Energy usage consist of GHG emissions from electricity and natural gas usage.

⁴ Mobile sources consist of GHG emissions from vehicles.

⁵ Solid waste includes the CO₂ and CH₄ emissions created from the solid waste placed in landfills.

⁶ Water includes GHG emissions from electricity used for transport of water and processing of wastewater.

⁷ Construction GHG emissions based on a 30 year amortization rate.

Table 4.4.2-4 Year (2020) Mitigated Project-Related Greenhouse Gas Emissions¹

HIGH BUILD ALTERNATIVE						
CATEGORY	GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (METRIC TONS/YEAR)					
	BIO-CO ₂	NONBIO-CO ₂	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	CO ₂ E
Area Sources ²	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02
Energy Usage ³	0.00	60.44	60.44	0.00	0.00	60.68
Mobile Sources ⁴	0.00	2,709.51	2,709.51	0.10	0.00	2,711.66
Solid Waste ⁵	0.49	0.00	0.49	0.03	0.00	1.09
Water ⁶	0.00	338.20	338.20	0.02	0.00	339.52
Construction ⁷	0.00	2,056.22	2,056.22	0.09	0.00	2,058.17
Total Emissions	0.49	5,164.39	5,164.88	0.24	0.00	5,171.14
Percent Reduction Requirement from LA County GHG CAP						11%
Project's Percent reduction from Baseline						18%
Meets Reduction Requirement?						Yes

¹ Source: CalEEMod Version 2013.2.2 year 2020 Mitigated emissions

² Area sources consist of GHG emissions from consumer products, architectural coatings, and landscape equipment.

³ Energy usage consist of GHG emissions from electricity and natural gas usage.

⁴ Mobile sources consist of GHG emissions from vehicles.

⁵ Solid waste includes the CO₂ and CH₄ emissions created from the solid waste placed in landfills.

⁶ Water includes GHG emissions from electricity used for transport of water and processing of wastewater.

⁷ Construction GHG emissions based on a 30 year amortization rate.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials. With the High Build Alternative, impacts from potential landfill gas collection in buildings and structures and the potential for worker exposure to contaminated groundwater is similar to the Proposed Project. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation. Impacts from potential conflicts between landfill activities and systems and park activities and systems and fire hazards would be similar to those described for the Proposed Project (less than significant with mitigation), but would be slightly more because additional areas would be developed.

Hydrology and Water Quality. With the High Build Alternative, the park would be developed at a much higher level than the Proposed Project, focusing on establishing varied and active recreational amenities and opportunities for the public to gain access and interaction with the

park. Under this alternative, visitation is anticipated to increase from 32,200 people per month from the Proposed Project to 51,350 people per month.

This alternative would create a regional park with more intensive recreational uses; therefore, hydrological impacts are expected to be greater than those described for the Proposed Project due to increased demand for water and wastewater services from increased park attendance.

Land Use and Planning. With the High Build Alternative, the park's capacity would be developed at a much higher level than the Proposed Project, focusing on establishing varied and active recreational amenities and opportunities for the public to gain access and interaction with the park. The High Build Alternative would be consistent with the County Zoning Ordinance, land use designation, and would not conflict with Hillside Management Area criteria. The High Build Alternative would develop a multi-use trail along the western two-way loop road as described for the Proposed Project. The multi-use trail would connect to the Schabarum-Skyline Trail near the eastern ridge of Ecology Canyon. A picnic area would be developed on the western half of the Western Deck. This picnic area would be approximately 1,200 feet east of Ecology Canyon. The performance space would be constructed in the eastern half of the Western Deck. A row of trees between the performance and picnic areas would separate the spaces and help buffer noise and light sources from events. The Sanitation Districts' M&O Yard is located approximately 800 feet to the southeast of Ecology Canyon. A ridge separates the M&O Yard from Ecology Canyon blocking potential noise and light impacts. The Proposed Project would construct an approximately 1,650-square foot building to serve as the shared maintenance and operations space for the regional park and Sanitation Districts operations. The continued use of this area as a maintenance and operations yard would be compatible with Ecology Canyon. Impacts would be less than significant.

The Southern Deck would be developed with a bike skills area, picnic area, and a native plant nursery. Due to the more intensive nature of development proposed by the High Build Alternative, conflicts with the Conceptual SEA are anticipated due to the increase human presence next to habitat.

With this Alternative, the proposed Rose Hills Memorial Park easement would have a higher level of impacts on the planned park use of the project site compared to the Proposed Project. With the High Build Alternative, the Southern Deck would be developed with a bike skills area. This proposed use would introduce a greater amount of park users on bicycles in the same area where Rose Hills Memorial Park traffic would be routed through. Potential traffic conflicts may occur from these two user groups. As such, it is anticipated that the conflicts described for the Proposed Project between park users and Rose Hills Memorial Park traffic would occur on a more frequent basis.

Noise. Sensitive receptors that may be affected by High Build Alternative operational noise include the residences to the east, west, and south and the elementary schools to the east. The proposed park is anticipated to operate during daytime hours (with some performance events occurring in the evening), which falls within the City's/County's daytime allowable hours of 7 A.M. to 10 P.M. for noise limits.

The High Build Alternative represents the worst-case scenario, which was analyzed in detail in Section 3.11 of the PEIR, with the exception of the increased capacity of the performance

space. Future operational noise levels from the Proposed Project (which includes typical live concert events at the amphitheater with approximately 2,000 people) are expected to range from 21.8 to 41.6 dBA Leq at the evaluated sensitive noise receptors. Noise associated with project operations will not exceed the City of Industry's most strict exterior daytime standard of 50 dBA. The High Build Alternative could include occasional day and night live concert events at the on-site amphitheater with up to 20,000 people. Typical noise sources from a concert include sound systems (powered speakers), the crowd, and electric generators. Louder noise levels are usually associated with sound systems. Therefore, maximum noise levels generated by an event would be more influenced by the use of sound systems than the number of people attending the event. As such, noise levels generated by special events with up to 20,000 people for the High Build Alternative would be similar to special events with approximately 2,000 for the Proposed Project.

Assuming an exterior to interior noise reduction of 20 dBA (with windows closed), the anticipated interior noise level at the nearby sensitive receptors would range between 1.8 to 21.6 dBA. This anticipated noise level would be below the most strict nighttime 40 dBA standard (based on the City's thresholds; the County's most strict nighttime standard is 45 dBA). Therefore, like the Proposed Project, operation of the High Build Alternative would be considered less than significant as it relates to interior noise.

Public Services. With the High Build Alternative, service level needs for fire protection, sheriff protection, and other public services are expected to be similar to the Proposed Project. This alternative would include more park elements for both passive and active recreational activities. However, this alternative includes festivals with estimated attendance of 5,000 to up to 20,000 people. Festivals of this size could require a substantially greater presence of emergency services than on normal operational days (days without festivals).

The LASD estimates that at full build out of the High Build Alternative (51,350 visitors per month) four deputies, four security officers, and one Sergeant per shift (day and night) would be required to provide law enforcement services to the park. The early morning shift may require additional Parks Bureau personnel depending on the phasing and construction schedule. The need for four additional patrol vehicles and office space at the park security office was also identified (LASD 2016a). These staffing estimates are preliminary based on the number of anticipated visitors and may be adjusted due to deployment of patrol deputies based on seven days a week with a relief factor. Implementation of Mitigation Measure PS-1 through PS-5 would reduce these impacts to a less than significant level.

Recreation. Under this alternative, the park is designed to be a regional destination offering a wide range of amenities to meet the diverse needs of park users. Therefore, it is anticipated that the majority of park users that visit the park would remain in the park. Impacts from the increase in the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities as a result of the High Build Alternative are anticipated to be less than significant.

The High Build Alternative would be developed within the same footprint as the Proposed Project. However, it would be developed with more active recreational amenities. As such, it is anticipated that the physical effect on the environment to be similar to the effects described for the Proposed Project in the Draft PEIR.

With the High Build Alternative, impacts from incompatible uses from the proposed Rose Hills Memorial Park access road would be similar to those described for the Proposed Project. Development would be more intense on the Southern Deck than with the Proposed Project, and safety impacts during high use times of the road would also be more intense, and north-south access across the Southern Deck would be restricted with Alternative Alignments 1 and 2. In addition, there would be conflicts with the Schabarum-Skyline Trail. Mitigation Measures T-1 through T-6 would reduce impacts to less than significant. With Alternative Alignment 3, the active and passive recreation areas of the Southern Deck would be avoided and impacts would be less than significant with Mitigation Measures T-1 through T-6.

Transportation and Circulation. Under this alternative, the park would be developed to provide a variety of recreation focused land uses that would maximize the amount of both active and passive park amenities. Compared with the Proposed Project, the enhanced recreational development options provided in the High-Build Alternative would increase the number of visitors to the proposed park.

The trip generation for the High Build Alternative would be 15 percent greater than that of the Proposed Project based on projections provided by the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) during the analyzed morning and evening peak hours. This alternative is expected to generate approximately 2,691 net daily trips, 108 (54 inbound, 54 outbound) trips in the morning peak hour, and 215 (108 inbound, 107 outbound) trips in the evening peak hour. The same methodology as the Proposed Project was used for the High Build Alternative. Project-generated traffic on existing and future volumes under the High Build Project Alternative was analyzed to determine potential traffic impacts on the surrounding street system. The traffic impact analysis compared the projected LOS at each study intersection under Existing plus Project conditions with the Existing conditions and Cumulative plus Project conditions with Cumulative Base conditions as described below.

Existing plus Project Traffic Level of Service and Impact Analysis

The Existing plus Project traffic volumes were analyzed to determine the projected V/C ratios and LOS for each intersection. All intersections were found to operate at LOS D or better with the addition of project traffic. After applying the Los Angeles County and City of Industry significant impact criteria, it was determined that the High Build Project Alternative would not significantly impact traffic at the study locations under Existing (2016) plus Project conditions.

Cumulative Base Conditions and Cumulative (2035) plus Project Traffic Conditions and Impact Analysis

The year 2035 Cumulative Base peak hour traffic volumes were analyzed to determine the projected V/C ratio and LOS for each of the analyzed intersections. The Cumulative (2035) plus Project peak hour traffic volumes were analyzed to determine the projected future operating conditions with the addition of the proposed project traffic. All but one of the study intersections analyzed in the traffic study are projected to continue operating at LOS D or better. The exception is the intersection of Peck Road & Pellissier Place, which is projected to operate at LOS E in the AM peak hour. No significant traffic impacts would result from the High Build Project Alternative under Cumulative (2035) plus Project conditions.

Regional Transportation Impact Analysis

CMP Freeway and Arterial Intersection Analysis

According to the High Build Alternative trip generation and trip distribution estimates, the High-Build Alternative would add fewer than 150 peak hour vehicles to the nearest CMP freeway monitoring locations and fewer than 50 peak hour vehicles to the nearest arterial monitoring intersection. Therefore, CMP freeway and arterial intersection analyses are not required, and impacts to the CMP monitoring system would be considered less than significant.

State Highway Systems Analysis

Based on the HCM analysis, all analyzed ramp intersections are projected to operate at LOS D or better. A less than significant impact would occur.

CMP Transit Impact Analysis

Using the methodology described for the Proposed Project and assuming an even distribution, the estimated increase in transit trips equates to one to two new riders per bus per hour. Impacts would be less than significant.

Internal Circulation System and Emergency Access

Impacts related to the internal circulations system, design features, emergency access, multi-modal transportation, and the proposed Rose Hills Memorial Park roadway easement would be the same as the Proposed Project for Phases I, II, and Future Phases. A less than significant impact would occur with the implementation of Mitigation Measures T-1 through T-6.

Performance Events

The High-Build Alternative includes events of up to 20,000 people. These events would result in impacts to the internal and external circulation systems and emergency access during such events. Impacts to emergency services would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measures PS-1 through PS-4 and Mitigation Measures T-2 and T-6.

Construction

Construction impacts would be the same as those described for the Proposed Project. A Construction TMP will be in place to reduce temporary construction-related impacts to a less than significant level (Mitigation Measure T-7).

Utilities and Service Systems. With the High Build Alternative, impacts to utility systems are anticipated to be more than the impacts described for the Proposed Project due to the higher level of development that would occur. A more intensive development would result in greater wastewater, water, drainage system capacity, and energy requirements. It could also be expected that due to the diverse recreational opportunities, a higher number of people would visit the park. This in turn would result in greater water and wastewater needs and a greater

amount of trash generated during park operation. As such, utility impacts under this alternative are anticipated to be greater than the Proposed Project.

4.4.3 No Project Alternative

CEQA requires that the No Project Alternative be analyzed in a PEIR. In accordance with Section 15126.6(e)(3)(B), the No Project Alternative consist of an analysis of the circumstance under which the project does not proceed.

With the No Project Alternative, the proposed Puente Hill Landfill Park Master Plan would not be implemented. No project-specific trails or access infrastructure would be constructed and no park development would occur. The Schabarum-Skyline Trail would remain available for hiking and equestrian use in its current location. This Alternative would not meet the ecological and passive recreational goals of the County or provide varied recreational opportunities to meet the needs of diverse user groups in the local and regional area. The terms of the Amended Setback and Easement Agreement between the Sanitation Districts and Rose Hills, including the terms of the Draft Easement attached to that Agreement as Exhibit I, regarding the future Rose Hills Memorial Park access road would continue to be in place.

Finding: Based on the entire record, the Board of Supervisors finds that the No Project Alternative would not meet the project objectives. Therefore, the Board of Supervisors finds that the No Build Alternative is less desirable than the Proposed Project and rejects the No Build Alternative.

Facts Supporting the Finding. Detailed analysis of No Project Alternative is found in Section 4.4.3 of the PEIR.

Aesthetics. With the No Project Alternative, no trails or access infrastructure would be constructed and no park development would occur. The Sanitation Districts would continue to operate at the landfill and closure activities would continue. These activities would decrease over time as the landfill ages. Visual resources, such as scenic vistas of the San Gabriel Mountains and Valley from the landfill, would not be readily accessible to the public. The existing industrial character of the site would remain.

Air Quality. The No Project Alternative would not result in the construction or operation of a park at the project site. Therefore, air quality impacts would not occur under this Alternative. Air quality emissions associated with landfill maintenance activities would continue.

Biological Resources. For purposes of this analysis, the No Project Alternative is the continuation of the existing uses on the project site, which consist of landfill maintenance activities and undeveloped and natural open space. No facilities would be developed under this Alternative, and no park activities would occur on the project site. As such, impacts to biological resources would be related to ongoing landfill maintenance activities and would be less than significant.

Cultural, Tribal, and Paleontological Resources. The No Project Alternative would not result in impacts to historical, archaeological, tribal, or paleontological resources.

Geology and Soils. With the No Project Alternative, no trails or access infrastructure would be constructed and no park development would occur. The Sanitation Districts would continue to operate at the landfill. Management of the landfill and closure activities would continue. These activities would decrease over time as the landfill ages (approximately 30 years). Landfill infrastructure has already been constructed to comply with seismic and geotechnical stability requirements according to Title 27 of the CCR. No impact would occur.

Greenhouse Gas. The No Project Alternative would not result in the construction or operation of a park at the project site. Therefore, no GHG-related impacts would occur under this Alternative. GHG emissions associated with landfill maintenance activities would continue.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials. With the No Project Alternative, post-closure maintenance of the landfill and its environmental systems would continue, but no park-related amenities would occur. No impact would occur.

Hydrology and Water Quality. With the No Project Alternative, no trails or access infrastructure would be constructed and no park development would occur. The Sanitation Districts would continue to operate at the landfill. Management of the landfill and closure activities would continue. These activities would decrease over time as the landfill ages. Hydrological conditions as they exist would continue.

Land Use and Planning. No potential land use inconsistencies would occur as no land use changes are anticipated.

Noise. The No Project Alternative would not result in the construction or operation of a park at the project site. Therefore, no noise-related impacts would occur under this Alternative. Noise associated with landfill maintenance activities would continue.

Public Services. Public services, such as fire protection and sheriff protection, would be required at a level similar to the present day service ratio. Population growth at the existing site is not expected and the existing industrial character of the site would remain.

Recreation. Existing recreational facilities in the project area would continue to be limited to the Schabarum-Skyline Trail and the trails within the Habitat Authority Preserve. The need for a regional park would not be met and the associated beneficial impacts of providing improved recreational facilities, particularly for underserved and disadvantaged populations, would not occur. The Rose Hills Memorial Park access road would be constructed somewhere on the landfill property. Impacts related to incompatible uses with park visitors and amenities would not occur. The future construction and operation of the proposed Rose Hills Memorial Park access road would continue to be subject to the terms of the Amended Setback and Easement Agreement.

Transportation and Circulation. Under the No Project Alternative, the Proposed Project would not occur. The MRF would continue existing operations, Sanitation Districts' post-closure landfill operations would continue, and per the Easement Agreement between Rose Hills Memorial Park and Sanitation Districts, a roadway easement through the landfill property would be maintained for future cemetery operations.

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Under this Alternative, there would be no new park-related trips generated to or from the project site. Existing and planned uses would generate trips. No traffic impacts would occur under this Alternative, as no new development and associated vehicle trips would occur on the project site.

Utilities and Service Systems. With the No Project Alternative no trails or access infrastructure would be constructed and no park development would occur. The Sanitation Districts would continue to operate at the landfill. Management of the landfill and closure activities would continue. These activities would decrease over time as the landfill ages. No impact to utility systems would occur.

SECTION 5.0

STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 IMPACTS THAT REMAIN SIGNIFICANT

As discussed in Section 4.3.3, the Board of Supervisors has found that a significant unmitigatable impact from GHG emissions would occur with the Proposed Project. This determination is based on substantial evidence in the record.

5.2 PROJECT BENEFITS

Pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15093, the County must balance the benefits of the Proposed Project against any significant, unavoidable environmental impacts in determining whether to approve the Proposed Project. If, in the County's determination, the benefits of the Proposed Project outweigh the unavoidable adverse environmental impacts, the Proposed Project may be approved. The Puente Hills Landfill Park Master Plan would provide public benefits as listed below. Each of the following benefits is an overriding consideration, independent of the other benefits.

1. The Proposed Project would develop a regional park with diverse amenities meeting the needs of passive and active recreational users.
2. The Proposed Project would increase the recreational space for disadvantaged populations within the Proposed Project's 25-mile service radius.
3. The Proposed Project would result in beneficial aesthetic impacts to the closed Puente Hills Landfill.
4. The Proposed Project would offer educational opportunities, including teaching park visitors about local wildlife and plants, waste stream, sustainable living, and history of the site.
5. The Proposed Project would enhance the landfill property by developing a landscape plan that promotes the use of native plants which would benefit wildlife movement in the area by providing shrub cover.

5.3 STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS

CEQA Section 21002 provides: "In the event specific economic, social, and other conditions make infeasible such project alternatives or such mitigation measures, individual projects can be approved in spite of one or more significant effects thereof." Section 21002.1 provides "In the event that economic, social, or other conditions make it infeasible to mitigate one or more significant effects of a project on the environment, the project may nonetheless be approved or carried out at the discretion of a public agency..." Finally, CEQA Guidelines Section 15093(a) states: "If the benefits of a proposed project outweigh the unavoidable adverse environmental effects, the adverse environmental effects may be considered acceptable."

The Board of Supervisors adopts this Statement of Overriding Considerations with respect to the significant unavoidable GHG emissions impact as identified in the PEIR and discussed in Section 4.3.3 of this document. As the CEQA Lead Agency for the Proposed Project, the County

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of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors has reviewed the project description and the PEIR and fully understands the Proposed Project. Further, the Board of Supervisors finds that all potential adverse environmental impacts and feasible mitigation measures to reduce these impacts have been identified in the PEIR. The Board of Supervisors also finds that a reasonable range of alternatives was considered in the PEIR and that no feasible alternatives that substantially lessen Proposed Project impacts but still attain most of the project objectives are available for adoption.

The Board of Supervisors has identified economic, social, and other benefits and project objectives that would result from implementing the Proposed Project. The Board of Supervisors has balanced these substantial social, economic, and other benefits against the unavoidable significant GHG emission impacts from the Proposed Project. Given the substantial benefits that would occur, the Board of Supervisors finds that the benefits identified herein override the unavoidable GHG emissions impact from the Proposed Project.

Finding: Based on the entire record, and having considered the unavoidable adverse impact of the Project, the Board of Supervisors hereby determines that all feasible mitigation has been adopted to reduce or avoid the potentially significant impacts identified in the PEIR and that no feasible mitigation exists for the significant GHG emissions impact. The Board of Supervisors finds that economic, social, and other considerations of the Proposed Project outweigh the unavoidable significant GHG emissions impact. Further, the Board of Supervisors finds that each of the separate benefits of the Proposed Project are hereby determined to be, independent of other Proposed Project benefits, a basis for overriding the unavoidable environmental impact identified in the PEIR and in these Findings. The reasons for accepting this remaining significant impact are described in Section 5.2, above. The Board of Supervisors also finds that a reasonable range of alternatives was considered in the PEIR and that no feasible alternatives that substantially lessen Proposed Project impacts but still attain most of the Project objectives are available for adoption.

SECTION 6.0

ADOPTION OF A MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR THE CEQA MITIGATION MEASURES

In accordance with Section 15091(d) and Section 15097 of the CEQA Guidelines, which require a public agency to adopt a program for reporting or monitoring required mitigations, the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) provided in Section 5 of the Final PEIR is hereby adopted as the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Proposed Project.

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**MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL PARK MASTER PLAN PROJECT**

MITIGATION MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	TIMING OF IMPLEMENTATION	MONITORING AGENCY	DATE COMPLETED
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES				
<p>B-1: Conduct preconstruction surveys for special status plants and avoid any located occurrences of listed plants.</p> <p>Prior to grading of each development phase, focused surveys shall be conducted during the prior flowering season for special status species such as the many-stemmed dudleya and slender and intermediate mariposa lilies to determine the presence or absence of special-status plants. If no specimens are found within the Proposed Project, then no additional mitigation is required.</p> <p>In the event that special-status plants are identified within the Proposed Project, the County shall prepare a special-status plant restoration plan in coordination with the USFWS and/or the CDFW. Target sites (subject to County approval) for mitigation shall be sampled for soil type and habitat criteria sufficient for the establishment and growth of the affected special-status species. The plan shall additionally include, but not be limited to, the following components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Performance criteria (i.e., what is an acceptable success level of revegetation to mitigate project impacts); 2) Monitoring effort (who is to check on the success of the revegetation plan, and how frequently); 3) Contingency planning (if the effort fails to reach the performance criteria, identify the remediation steps need to be taken); and 4) Irrigation method/schedule (how much water is needed, where, and for how long). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • Qualified Plant Ecologist/Biologist 	<p>Preconstruction surveys shall be conducted prior to issuance of grading permits for Phases I and II and prior to phase approval for Future Phases.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning (DRP) • California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) • United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) 	

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<p>B-2: Conduct surveys for special status plants and avoid any located occurrences of listed plants.</p> <p>Prior to issuance of a grading permit and future phase approval, the County shall conduct surveys for special-status plants in all areas subject to ground-disturbing activity. The surveys shall be conducted during the appropriate blooming period(s) by a qualified plant ecologist/biologist according to protocols established by the USFWS, CDFW, and CNPS. If none of the listed plants are found, no further mitigation is required.</p> <p>In the event a listed plant is discovered onsite, the current and anticipated future distribution of the species shall be mapped by a qualified biologist. The CDFW, USFWS and County shall be formally notified and consulted regarding the presence of either the federal and/or state listed species onsite. A preservation and management plan shall be prepared for the species by a qualified biologist and shall include, but not be limited to, the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The County will provide a buffer between development and any listed plant that may be found onsite as required by CDFW. This buffer zone shall be designated with appropriate fencing to exclude construction vehicles and public access, but not wildlife access; 2) The size of the buffer depends upon the use of the immediately adjacent lands, and includes consideration of the plant's ecological requirements (e.g., sunlight, moisture, shade tolerance, edaphic physical and chemical characteristics) that are identified by a qualified plant ecologist and/or botanist. At minimum, the buffer shrub species shall be equal to twice the drip line (i.e., two times the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • Qualified Plant Ecologist/Biologist 	<p>Surveys shall be conducted prior to issuance of grading permits for Phases I and II and prior to phase approval for Future Phases.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning (DRP) • California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) • United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) 	

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<p>distance from the trunk to the canopy edge) in order to protect and preserve the root systems of the plant. The buffer for herbaceous species shall be, at minimum, 50 feet from the perimeter of the population or the individual. A smaller buffer may be established, provided there are adequate measures in place to avoid the take of the species, with the approval of the USFWS and/or CDFW;</p> <p>3) Stormwater runoff, irrigation runoff, and other drainage from developed areas shall not pass through areas populated by the listed species;</p> <p>4) Listed species areas shall not be artificially shaded by structures or landscaping within the adjacent development areas;</p> <p>5) Pesticide use shall not be permitted within listed plants areas;</p> <p>6) The County will be responsible for monitoring the listed plant areas during construction;</p> <p>7) Post project completion monitoring shall be identified and the frequency and extent of monitoring shall be determined in coordination with the USFWS and/or CDFW.</p> <p>In the event it is determined that Proposed Project could potentially affect listed plants, the CDFW shall be contacted to determine the need for a "take permit" under the California Endangered Species Act. Appropriate mitigation required to minimize or mitigate impacts to the listed plants shall be implemented and may include the following: the creation of a preserve, establishment of vegetated buffers or other setbacks, drainage modification of the adjacent areas, revegetation, and monitoring to ensure the success of the mitigation.</p>				

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<p>B-3: Pre-construction surveys and biological monitoring.</p> <p>Qualified biological monitor(s) shall be assigned to the project. Pre-construction biological clearance surveys shall be performed to minimize impacts on sensitive plants or wildlife species. The monitors will be responsible for ensuring that impacts to sensitive species, native vegetation, wildlife habitat, or unique resources will be avoided to the fullest extent possible. Where appropriate, monitors will flag the boundaries of areas where activities need to be restricted to protect native plants and wildlife, or sensitive species. These restricted areas shall be monitored to ensure their protection during construction. Planned sustained noise levels over 60 decibels (e.g., construction, park activities) will be evaluated by the County in relation to sensitive biological resources including nesting birds. The County will coordinate with USFWS and CDFW to determine if additional biological monitoring is required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • Qualified Biological Monitor • Construction Manager 	<p>Prior to issuance of a grading permit. Monitoring shall be conducted during ground disturbing activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning (DRP) • California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) • United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) 	
<p>B-4: Conduct protocol surveys for California gnatcatcher and avoid occupied habitat.</p> <p>Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the County shall conduct protocol surveys for California gnatcatcher. A qualified biologist who is permitted by the USFWS to conduct surveys for California gnatcatcher shall conduct surveys in areas of suitable habitat to inform the planning process as each phase is developed. The surveys shall be conducted in accordance with the accepted USFWS survey protocol. If California gnatcatchers are identified within proposed work areas, agency coordination may be required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • Qualified Biologist 	<p>Surveys shall be conducted prior to issuance of grading permits for Phases I and II and prior to phase approval for Future Phases.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning (DRP) • United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) 	

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MITIGATION MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	TIMING OF IMPLEMENTATION	MONITORING AGENCY	DATE COMPLETED
<p>If construction activities occur during the breeding season in known occupied habitat for California gnatcatcher, focused surveys shall be conducted within the project site and adjacent areas within 500 feet. The surveys shall be of adequate duration to verify potential nest sites. These surveys may be modified through the coordination with the agencies based on the condition of habitat, the observation of the species, or avoidance of coastal sage scrub areas during the breeding season.</p> <p>If a territory or nest is confirmed, a 500-foot disturbance-free buffer shall be established and demarcated by fencing or flagging. This buffer may be adjusted provided noise levels do not exceed 60 dB(A) hourly Leq at the edge of the nest site as determined by a qualified biologist in coordination with a qualified acoustician. If the noise meets or exceeds the 60 dB(A) Leq threshold, or if the qualified biologist determines that the construction activities are disturbing nesting activities, the qualified biologist shall have the authority to halt the construction and shall devise methods to reduce the noise and/or disturbance in the vicinity. This may include methods such as, but not limited to, turning off vehicle engines and other equipment whenever possible to reduce noise, installing a protective noise barrier between the nest site and the construction activities, and working in other areas until the young have fledged. If noise levels still exceed 60 dB(A) Leq hourly at the edge of nesting territories and/or a no-construction buffer cannot be maintained, construction shall be deferred in that area until the nestlings have fledged. All active nests shall be monitored on a weekly basis until the nestlings fledge. No construction shall occur within this buffer during the breeding season for these species.</p>				

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<p>B-5: Conduct nesting bird surveys to ensure that there would be not significant impacts to nesting birds and no violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.</p> <p>A qualified biologist shall conduct nesting bird surveys prior to construction or site-preparation activities occurring during the nesting and breeding season of native bird species (typically February through August). The survey area shall include all potential bird nesting areas, including grasslands, scrub habitat, woodlands, and isolated trees that are within 500 feet of construction activities. The survey shall be conducted no more than three days prior to commencement of construction activities (i.e., grubbing or grading).</p> <p>If active nests of bird species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and/or the CFGC (2008) (which, together, apply to all native nesting bird species) are present in the construction zone or within 500 feet of the construction zone, a temporary buffer fence shall be erected a minimum of 300 feet around the nest site. This temporary buffer may be greater or lesser depending on the bird species and construction activity, as determined by the qualified biologist and/or applicable regulatory agency permits.</p> <p>Vegetation clearing and construction within temporarily fenced areas shall be postponed or halted until juveniles have fledged and there is no evidence of a second nesting attempt. The qualified biologist shall serve as a Construction Monitor during those periods when construction activities will occur near active nest areas to ensure that no inadvertent impacts on these nests will occur.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • Qualified Biologist/Biological Monitor • Construction Manager 	<p>No more than 3 days prior to issuance of a grading permit if new construction activities are scheduled during the bird nesting season.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning (DRP) 	

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<p>B-6: Protection of sensitive vegetation communities.</p> <p>Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the County shall document the community type and acreage of vegetation that would be subject to project disturbance. Disturbance or removal of native vegetation shall not exceed the minimum necessary to complete operations. Every effort will be made to minimize vegetation removal and permanent loss at construction sites. If necessary, native vegetation would be flagged for protection. A project revegetation plan shall be prepared for areas of native habitat temporarily affected during construction.</p> <p>The USFWS and CDFW will be consulted on the project revegetation plan. Any impacts to special status species habitat will be evaluated to determine if an incidental take permit would be required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Qualified Ecologist/Biologist 	<p>Prior to issuance of grading permits for Phases I and II and prior to phase approval for Future Phases.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning (DRP) California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) 	
<p>B-7: Protection of oak trees.</p> <p>The County does not foresee any oak tree removals in Phases I or II of the Proposed Project. For Future Phases an oak tree permit will be obtained prior to cutting, destroying, removing, relocating, inflicting damage, or encroaching into the protected zone of any oak trees with a diameter at breast height (dbh) of eight inches or more. All protection and replacement measures shall be consistent with the Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 	<p>Prior to issuance of a grading permit in Future Phases.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning (DRP) 	
<p>B-8: Preparation of a landscaping plan.</p> <p>Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the County shall prepare a landscaping plan for the Proposed Project as part of the Master Plan. It shall include a plant palette derived from the existing Sanitation Districts approved plant palette for the landfill. The plant palette shall be composed of non-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Qualified Landscape Architect 	<p>Prior to issuance of grading permits for Phases I and II and prior to phase approval for Future Phases.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning (DRP) 	

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<p>invasive species that are adapted to the conditions found on the project site and do not require high irrigation rates. The landscaping plan will also include a list of invasive plant species (e.g., California Invasive Plant Inventory Database online at http://www.cal-ipc.org/paf/) prohibited from being planted on the project site. In addition, retail sales of these invasive plant species will be prohibited at any businesses (nurseries) located within the project site. Landscape plans shall encourage planting of local natives typical of native vegetation within ten miles of the project site.</p> <p>The USFWS and CDFW will be consulted on the landscaping plan. Specifically, with regards to California gnatcatcher and wildlife, coastal sage scrub and other native vegetation communities will be established to the maximum extent possible, which includes areas within and adjacent to the Proposed Project. The establishment of the landscape will be in advance of any direct impacts to native vegetation communities to offset temporal loss of habitat for wildlife to preserve and enhance the existing wildlife corridor to the extent feasible. The landscaping plan will contribute to the connectivity of native habitats, including designated critical habitat for gnatcatcher, between the Rio Hondo Wildlife Sanctuary Significant Ecological Area (SEA) (Ecology Canyon) to the west and the Puente Hills SEAs including the conceptual Hacienda Hills SEA to the south and east and the overall Puente-Chino Hills Wildlife Corridor. The establishment of vegetative cover over the previously disturbed/developed areas will also support the dispersal of gnatcatcher from the Montebello Hills to the west as well as other wildlife through the project area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualified Ecologist/Biologist 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) • United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) 	

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<p>B-9: Placement of wildlife proof receptacles.</p> <p>Prior to issuance of a building permit the County shall provide waste and recycling receptacles and educational signage that discourage foraging by wildlife species adapted to urban environments. The receptacles shall be installed in common areas (i.e., any area where public trash receptacles would be placed, such as picnic areas, parking areas, and walking trails) throughout the project site. Additionally, educational signs shall be placed throughout the project site regarding: the importance of not feeding wildlife and information stating that trash (containing food) shall not be accessible to wildlife.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 	<p>Prior to issuance of a building permit for each phase.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 	
<p>B-10: Implementation of public awareness program.</p> <p>Prior to issuance of a building permit, a public awareness program shall be designed and implemented in an effort to restrict public access to the native habitat areas on the project site to designated trails and to prevent unleashed domestic animals from entering these areas by the County. This program shall include: signs that identify the boundaries of ecologically sensitive areas; the use of temporary fencing around sensitive areas that appear to be receiving a high level of disturbance until the disturbance is reversed; and promotion of public education and awareness of such areas.</p> <p>Only passive recreational activities shall be permitted within the designated natural open space areas and shall be restricted to trails. Some areas may allow slightly greater impacts if designated as picnic areas. All dogs shall be required to be leashed while in the native habitats and natural open space areas.</p> <p>A plant nursery will be part of the educational component. Native and drought tolerant plants will be grown to actively</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 	<p>Prior to issuance of a building permit for each phase.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 	

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<p>replace and replant park areas requiring patching, repair, or re-construction due to landfill settling and bio-gas production. Ideal locations for bird observation and wildlife observation will be marked along particular trails. The public will be educated on the on-going functions of the landfill and the landfill slopes would be preserved, restored, and/or enhanced for wildlife.</p>				
<p>B-11: Maternity colony or hibernaculum surveys for roosting bats.</p> <p>Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the County shall conduct maternity colony or hibernaculum survey for roosting bats. A pre-activity (e.g., vegetation removal, grading) survey for roosting bats within 200 feet of project activities shall be conducted within 7 days prior to any grading of rocky outcrops or removal of trees (particularly trees 12 inches in diameter or greater at 4.5 feet above grade with loose bark or other cavities) within 200 feet of project activities.</p> <p>Conduct surveys for roosting bats during the maternity season (March 1 to July 31) within 300 feet of project activities. Trees and rocky outcrops shall be surveyed by a qualified bat biologist. Surveys shall include a minimum of one day and one evening.</p> <p>If active maternity roosts or hibernacula are found, the rock outcrop or tree occupied by the roost shall be avoided (i.e., not removed) by the Proposed Project, if feasible. For active roosts or hibernacula that are present in the construction zone or within 300 feet of the construction zone, a temporary buffer fence shall be erected a minimum of 100 feet around the roost or hibernacula site. This temporary buffer may be greater or lesser depending on the bat species and construction activity, as determined by the qualified biologist and/or applicable regulatory agency permits.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • Qualified Bat Biologist 	<p>No more than 7 days prior to issuance of a grading permit if new construction activities are scheduled during the maternity or hibernation seasons of bats.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning (DRP) • California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) 	

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<p>If avoidance of the maternity roost is not feasible, the qualified bat biologist shall survey (through the use of radio telemetry or other CDFW approved methods) for nearby alternative maternity colony sites. If the qualified bat biologist determines in consultation with and with the approval of CDFW that there are alternative roost sites used by the maternity colony and young are not present then no further action is required, and it will not be necessary to provide alternate roosting.</p> <p>If impacts to the potential bat roosting habitat are unavoidable, or if the size, configuration, or complexity of a potential roost warrants additional surveys as determined by the qualified biologist, a one-night emergence survey (acoustic survey) will be conducted per roost to assess the species and population size. Note that night emergence surveys to determine absence cannot be performed during the inactive period (between November 1 and February 15). All observations of sensitive species and occupied bat roosts will be reported to the County.</p> <p>Should a maternity roost be identified within the disturbance footprint and impacts cannot be avoided, and no alternative maternity roosts are in use near the site, substitute roosting habitat for the maternity colony will be provided on, or in close proximity to, the project site no less than 3 months prior to the eviction of the colony. Should a hibernaculum (i.e., non-breeding roost) be identified within the disturbance footprint and impacts cannot be avoided, passive humane eviction will be conducted in coordination with CDFW.</p>				

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MITIGATION MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	TIMING OF IMPLEMENTATION	MONITORING AGENCY	DATE COMPLETED
<p>B-12: Conduct pre-construction surveys for American badgers and passively relocate during the nonbreeding season.</p> <p>No more than 7 days prior to issuance of a grading permit, the County shall implement pre-construction surveys for American badgers within suitable habitat. If present, occupied badger dens shall be flagged and ground-disturbing activities avoided within 50 feet of the occupied den avoided. Maternity dens shall be avoided during pup-rearing season (February 15 through July 1) and a minimum 200-foot buffer established. Buffers may be modified with the concurrence of CDFW. Maternity dens shall be flagged for avoidance, identified on construction maps, and a biological monitor shall be present during construction. Any relocation of badgers shall occur only after consultation with the CDFW. A written report documenting the badger removal shall be provided to CDFW within 30 days of relocation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Qualified Biologist/Biological Monitor Construction Manager 	<p>No more than 7 days prior to issuance of a grading permit if new construction is scheduled during the maternity season of badgers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning (DRP) California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) 	
<p>B-13: Prepare a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP).</p> <p>Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the County shall prepare a WEAP. All construction crews and contractors shall be required to participate in WEAP training prior to starting work on the project. The WEAP training will include a review of the sensitive species and other biological resources that could exist in the project area, the locations of the sensitive biological resources, their legal status and protections, and measures to be implemented for avoidance of these sensitive resources. A record of all personnel trained will be maintained.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Qualified Biological Monitor Construction Manager 	<p>Prior to issuance of a grading permit for each phase.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 	

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CULTURAL, TRIBAL, AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES				
<p>CR-1: A worker education awareness program will be enacted to train construction workers about cultural resources. The Kizh Nation shall be provided an opportunity to review and contribute to the Worker Education Program. The program shall be designed to inform construction workers about what cultural resources are, state regulations pertaining to cultural resources, the authority of the monitors (when present) to halt construction in the event of a find, and penalties and repercussions from non-compliance with the program. Worker education training shall occur prior to initiation of any construction within the Nike Hill project area, and at regular intervals during the course of construction to train new hires and provide refresher training for existing workers, if needed. If appropriate, the worker education program shall be delivered in both English and Spanish.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Qualified Archeologist 	<p>The archaeological stop work clause shall be included in the bid specifications.</p> <p>Shall occur prior to the commencement of construction activities that would result in ground disturbing activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation 	
<p>CR-2: If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural in origin are discovered during construction, then all work must halt within a 200-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find. Work cannot continue at the discovery site until the archaeologist conducts sufficient research and data collection to make a determination that the resource is either 1) not cultural in origin; or 2) not potentially significant or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). If a potentially-eligible resource is encountered, then the archaeologist, lead agency, and project proponent shall arrange for either 1) total avoidance of the resource, if possible; or 2) test excavations to evaluate eligibility for the CRHR and, if eligible, data recovery as mitigation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Qualified Professional Archeologist Construction Manager 	<p>Shall be implemented if subsurface deposits believed to be cultural in origin are discovered during construction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 	

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<p>CR-3: If human remains of any kind are found during construction activities, all activities must cease immediately and the Los Angeles County Coroner must be notified, as required by state law (Section 7050.5 of Health and Safety Code). If the coroner determines the remains to be of Native American origin, he or she will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC will then identify the most likely descendant(s) (MLDs) to be consulted regarding treatment and/or reburial of the remains (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). Work may resume once the MLD's recommendations have been implemented or the remains have been reburied by the landowner if no agreement can be reached with the MLD (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • Construction Manager • Los Angeles County Coroner 	<p>Shall be implemented if human remains are discovered during construction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) 	
<p>CR-4: In the Nike Hill area, a qualified paleontological monitor under the supervision of a qualified vertebrate paleontologist shall monitor excavations into the Pleistocene alluvium, as well as any deeper excavations into the Puente Formation and the Fernando Formation. Sediment samples shall be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the project area. The monitor will be equipped to recover fossils and sediment samples during excavation and will have the authority to temporarily halt or divert equipment to allow for recovery of large or numerous fossils. Any fossils recovered during monitoring shall be prepared to a point of identification and preservation and be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution. A report detailing the findings with an appended itemized inventory of identified specimens shall be prepared by a qualified vertebrate paleontologist. The report and inventory shall be submitted to the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) and the scientific institution where the fossils are deposited. When DPR receives the report, inventory, and verification of acceptance of the specimens by the scientific institution, mitigation will be complete.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • Qualified Paleontological Monitor 	<p>Shall be implemented during ground disturbing activities in the Nike Hill area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 	

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<p>TCR-1: Ground-disturbing activities within the non-fill portions of the project area (Entry Plaza, Maintenance Yard, Nike Hill, and the Flare Site) shall be monitored by a qualified archaeological monitor. The archaeological monitor shall have the authority to temporarily halt construction operations within 50 feet of an archaeological resource to determine if significant or potentially significant resources will be adversely affected by continuing construction operations. The archaeological monitor shall use flagging tape, rope, or some other means, as necessary, to delineate the area of the find within which construction shall halt and the procedures outlined below shall apply. Construction shall not take place within the delineated find area until the County consults on appropriate treatment. The County shall have ultimate authority over the treatment of new finds while complying with all rules and regulations. Any work in other areas of the project area, which involves earth-moving activity in previously undisturbed native soils, should be monitored by, at a minimum, workers that have received cultural resource training pursuant to a cultural resources management plan and worker education and awareness program.</p> <p>If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, then all work must halt within a 50-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • Qualified Archaeological Monitor • Qualified Professional Archaeologist • Construction Manager • Los Angeles County Coroner 	<p>Shall be implemented during ground-disturbing activities within the non-fill portions of the project area (Entry Plaza, Maintenance Yard, Nike Hill, and the Flare Site).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • San Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation • Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) 	

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<p>If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, then work may resume immediately and no agency notifications are required.</p> <p>If the qualified professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, then he or she shall immediately notify the County of Los Angeles. If the find is considered eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and impacts to the resource cannot be avoided, then Project Archaeologist will notify the County and will recommend appropriate mitigation measures in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and federal regulations, if applicable (up to and including possible data recovery). The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures. No construction can occur within the flagged-off area until the professional archaeologist determines that either the site is not significant or that the treatment measures, as determined through consultation between the professional archaeologist and the County, have been completed to their satisfaction.</p> <p>If the find represents a Native American or potentially Native American or tribal cultural resource that does not include human remains, then the County shall further notify the Kizh Nation. The agencies shall consult with the tribe on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR. Work cannot resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not eligible for the CRHR; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to the satisfaction of the consulting parties.</p>				

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<p>If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, then the professional archaeologist shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (per AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Los Angeles County Coroner (per Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code, and Assembly Bill 2641 will be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime, then the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the project (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code), which may or may not be a representative of the Kizh Nation. The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, then the NAHC can mediate (Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the County (AB 2641). Work cannot resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.</p>				

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<p>TCR-2: Ground-disturbing activities within the non-fill portions of the project area (Entry Plaza, Maintenance Yard, Nike Hill, and the Flare Site) shall be monitored by one tribal monitor representing the Kizh Nation. The tribal monitor shall have the authority to temporarily halt construction operations within 50 feet of a TCR or a potential TCR to determine if significant or potentially significant resources will be adversely affected by continuing construction operations. The tribal monitor shall use flagging tape, rope, or some other means, as necessary, to delineate the area of the find within which construction shall halt and the procedures in TCR-1 shall apply. Construction shall not take place within the delineated find area until the County consults on appropriate treatment. Tribal monitors may suggest options for treatment of finds for consideration. Tribal monitors must obtain permission from the County to harvest native plants in a sustainable manner within the project area that are deemed important to the Kizh Nation. The County shall have ultimate authority over the treatment of new finds while complying with all rules and regulations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • Tribal Monitor 	<p>Shall be implemented during ground-disturbing activities within the non-fill portions of the project area (Entry Plaza, Maintenance Yard, Nike Hill, and the Flare Site).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation 	
GEOLOGY AND SOILS				
<p>G-1: A qualified geotechnical firm shall conduct site-specific geotechnical investigations during the design of each project component. Activities related to the geotechnical investigation shall be coordinated with the Sanitation Districts to avoid conflicts with landfill operations and maintenance activities. The geotechnical firm shall review the site and grading plans for each project as the PHLPMP is implemented and to determine the specific geotechnical hazards for each project. Geotechnical investigations shall 1) evaluate the subsurface conditions at the site; 2) provide site-specific data regarding potential geologic hazards and geotechnical constraints; and 3) provide information pertaining to the engineering characteristics of earth materials with regard to project improvements and building</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • Qualified Geotechnical Firm 	<p>Shall be implemented during the design of each project component.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County 	

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<p>and tower foundation design 4) provide recommendations for earthwork, foundations, pavements and other pertinent geotechnical design considerations. The detailed geotechnical evaluation may include the following, as applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large-diameter bucket auger borings to evaluate geologic conditions for slope stability at the Entry Plaza, Trail Lift Tower locations, and Flare Site, and to evaluate geotechnical engineering properties for tower foundation design; • Backhoe test pits to evaluate the presence of landfill waste materials in the area of the new structures where they are near the boundary of the waste limits; • Slope stability analyses to evaluate the stability of the adjacent graded and natural slopes near proposed structural improvements, including the evaluation of possible effects to the western Nike Hill slope buttress; and • Geotechnical engineering analyses to develop pile foundation parameters for buildings and trail lift towers. 				
GREENHOUSE GAS				
<p>GHG-1: The Proposed Project will include trails/sidewalks within the project boundary that will connect to roads leading off-site.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 	<p>Shall be implemented during the design of each project component.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 	
<p>GHG-2: All building structures will be required to meet or exceed 2013 Title 24, Part 6 Building Energy Efficiency Standards and meet Green Building Code Standards.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 	<p>Shall be implemented during the design of each project component.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 	
<p>GHG-3: All faucets, toilets, and showers to be installed in the proposed structures will be required to utilize low-flow fixtures to reduce indoor water demand by at least 20 percent per CalGreen Standards.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 	<p>Shall be implemented during the design of each project component.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 	

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GHG-4: ENERGY STAR-compliant appliances will be installed where appliances are required on-site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 	Shall be implemented during the design of each project component.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 	
GHG-5: The Proposed Project will include recycling programs that will reduce waste to landfills by a minimum of 50 percent (up to 75 percent by 2020 per AB 341).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 	Shall be implemented during construction and operation of the Proposed Project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 	
HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS				
HAZ-1: During the design process for any new building or structure, the County shall prepare a report in accordance with the most recent version of the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (DPW) Landfill Gas Protection Policy. At a minimum, the report shall detail the measures recommended to minimize possible landfill gas intrusion and prevent explosive concentrations of decomposition gases within or under enclosed portions of the building or structure. This report shall be prepared by a California Registered Civil Engineer. At the time of final inspection the civil engineer shall furnish a signed statement attesting that the building or structure has been constructed in accordance with the civil engineer's recommendation. Methane detectors and monitoring equipment shall be installed in structures as required by the most recent version of DPW Landfill Gas Protection Policy and the site-specific report. Monitoring and reporting shall occur by DPR at the frequency recommended the most recent version of DPW Landfill Gas Protection Policy and the site-specific report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) California Registered Civil Engineer 	Shall be implemented during the design of each project component.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works (DPW) 	
HAZ-2: If groundwater is encountered during construction, all construction activities in the vicinity shall immediately cease until a construction dewatering discharge permit can be obtained from the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Construction Manager 	Shall be implemented if groundwater is encountered during construction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB) 	

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<p>HAZ-3: Prior to construction of each phase, a Soil Management Plan and site-specific health and safety plan, detailing worker safety, vapor monitoring, soil testing, and soil removal shall be prepared for the project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • Construction Manager 	<p>Shall be implemented prior to the construction of each phase.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works (DPW) • County of Los Angeles Department of Public Health (DPH) 	
NOISE				
<p>N-1: In addition to adherence to the City of Industry's policies found in the Safety Element and Municipal Code (the City's policies are more stringent than the County's policies) limiting the construction hours of operation, the following measures are recommended to reduce construction noise and vibrations, emanating from the Proposed Project:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. During all project site excavation and grading on-site, construction contractors shall equip all construction equipment, fixed or mobile, with properly operating and maintained mufflers, consistent with manufacturer standards. 2. The contractor shall place all stationary construction equipment so that emitted noise is directed away from the noise sensitive receptors nearest the project site. 3. Equipment shall be shut off and not left to idle when not in use. 4. The contractor shall locate equipment staging in areas that will create the greatest distance between construction-related noise/vibration sources and sensitive receptors nearest the project site during all project construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • Construction Manager 	<p>Shall be implemented during project construction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 	

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5. Jackhammers, pneumatic equipment and all other portable stationary noise sources shall be shielded and noise shall be directed away from sensitive receptors.				
PUBLIC SERVICES				
<p>PS-1: The special event operator will coordinate with the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACFD) in its preparation and implementation of a Fire Incident Plan describing the fire inspection and protection services to be provided by the LACFD and identifying the number of fire department personnel to be provided, including fire suppression/emergency medical service (EMS), fire prevention (fire inspectors), emergency communications, and supervisory personnel. The special event operator shall reimburse the County of Los Angeles (County) for fire inspection and protection services provided under the Fire Incident Plan, pursuant to the reimbursement agreement with the County to be entered into in connection with the special event permit.</p> <p>The Fire Incident Plan will also identify fire suppression equipment, supplies and other services to be provided by the special event operator during future festivals, including the number of fire suppression mobile carts. The number of fire suppression mobile carts required will be determined by the LACFD based on the site plan for future special events.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • Special Event Operator 	Shall be implemented prior to the issuance of the special event permit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACFD) 	
<p>PS-2: Prior to the commencement of each special event, the special event operator will prepare and submit a Private Security Plan for review and approval by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) describing all private security services to be provided and paid for by the special event operator. The Private Security Plan will identify the number of private security personnel to be provided and how these resources will be deployed and supervised.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • Special Event Operator 	Shall be implemented prior to the issuance of the special event permit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) 	

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PS-3: The special event operator will coordinate with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) in its preparation and implementation of an Operations Plan establishing the sheriff protection services to be provided by the County of Los Angeles to supplement the private security being provided by the special event operator. The special event operator will reimburse the County for sheriff protection services provided under the Operations Plan, pursuant to the reimbursement agreement with the County to be entered into in connection with the special event permit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • Special Event Operator 	Shall be implemented prior to the issuance of the special event permit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) 	
PS-4: Prior to the construction and use of the park access road by Rose Hills Memorial Park, the County, the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, and Rose Hills Memorial Park will enter into a tri-party agreement (as more fully described under Mitigation Measure T-1) which will include a means for Rose Hills Memorial Park to fund in perpetuity its proportionate share of financial impacts of the increased costs for public services provided by the LASD Park Bureau, and DPR to ensure protection of public safety, ease of public access to the Park, and minimal interference with park uses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County • Rose Hills Memorial Park 	Shall be implemented prior to the construction and use of the park access road by Rose Hills Memorial Park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County • Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD), Parks Bureau 	
PS-5: A staffing assessment and safety plan will be prepared by the LASD to determine the demand for additional sheriff personnel and support services for each phase of the Proposed Project, whereby DPR will be responsible to fund its proportionate share of financial impacts for the increased costs of public services provided by LASD. The staffing assessment and safety plan shall be reevaluated at the commencement of each project phase.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) 	Shall be implemented prior to the implementation of each phase of the Proposed Project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) 	

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TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION				
<p>T-1: Prior to the construction and use of the access road by Rose Hills Memorial Park, the County, the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (Sanitation Districts), and Rose Hills Memorial Park (Rose Hills) will enter into a tri-party agreement setting forth each of the parties rights and responsibilities for the construction, maintenance, and use of the access road and any extension or modifications thereto.</p> <p>The tri-party agreement will include funding for public service expenses per Mitigation Measure PS-4, as well as related access road management issues including, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of proposed funeral processions that would utilize the Rose Hills Memorial Park access road easement, the size of such processions, and the allowable schedule for all such processions. • Traffic management measures for all such funeral processions designed to ensure compatibility with park uses, including avoidance of peak park use periods. • Roadway maintenance protocols such as inspections, maintenance actions, scheduling, and other factors designed to allocate cost to all parties proportionally based on their share of impact on the road. • Improvements to the park entrance to minimize traffic and operational conflicts with the Sanitation Districts and Rose Hills, such as signage, lighting, and roadway improvements. • Agreements relative to implementation of Mitigation Measures T-2, T-3, T-4, and T-5. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County • Rose Hills Memorial Park 	<p>Shall be implemented prior to the construction and use of the park access road by Rose Hills Memorial Park.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County 	
<p>T-2: No Rose Hills funeral processions shall occur on the shared access road on days with scheduled performance events (e.g. concerts, festivals) to avoid traffic congestion at the park entry and to improve safety to park users.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 	<p>Shall be implemented during project operation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 	

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MITIGATION MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	TIMING OF IMPLEMENTATION	MONITORING AGENCY	DATE COMPLETED
Performance events are estimated to occur up to 25 times per year. The County shall inform Rose Hills of such events pursuant to the terms of the tri-party agreement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rose Hills Memorial Park 			
<p>T-3: During the design and construction by Rose Hills of any extension to the shared access road to connect to the Rose Hills property, Rose Hills shall fund the design and construction of a trail crossing at the intersection with the Schabarum-Skyline Trail to permit trail users to safely navigate funeral processions and vehicular traffic. The trail crossing shall be designed as either a grade-separated or at-grade crossing, but in either case it shall optimize safety for both trail users and vehicular traffic. It shall be wide enough and of a gentle grade to safely accommodate equestrians, other trail users, and wildlife passage as appropriate. Safety fencing, signage, equestrian waiting area, push button signal actuators for equestrians, landscape screening, earthen surfaces or other non-slip materials, and other techniques may be employed to ensure trail user safety. The crossing shall be designed per the current County of Los Angeles Trail Manual (adopted May 17, 2011 and as revised). The Trail Manual includes provisions for both grade-separated and at-grade crossings of multi-use trails with roadways. The crossing shall also be designed per U.S. Forest Service requirements for equestrian crossings. The design shall be approved by the County's Department of Public Works and Department of Parks and Recreation prior to construction. The requirements of this mitigation measure shall become part of the tri-party agreement to be entered to among the County, the Sanitation Districts, and Rose Hills.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County • Rose Hills Memorial Park 	Shall be implemented prior to the construction and use of the park access road by Rose Hills Memorial Park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County • County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works (DPW) 	
<p>T-4: Rose Hills shall provide at least 24 hours advance notice to DPR staff for funeral processions that will travel through the Park to reach the Rose Hills property, including the estimated time of arrival. Rose Hills shall either ensure the presence of trained motorcade escorts with each funeral procession or fund deployment of County traffic enforcement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County 	Shall be implemented at least 24 hours prior to funeral processions using the Rose Hills easement through the park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 	

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MITIGATION MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	TIMING OF IMPLEMENTATION	MONITORING AGENCY	DATE COMPLETED
<p>personnel to ensure protection of public safety, ease of public access to the Park, and minimal interference with Park users. These measures shall apply to Alignment Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 for the Rose Hills access road. The requirements of this mitigation measure may become part of the tri-party agreement to be entered to among the County, the Sanitation Districts, and Rose Hills.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rose Hills Memorial Park 			
<p>T-5: To maintain emergency access and minimize potential conflicts with park users, the park access road between Crossroads Parkway South and the Visitor Center, and between the Visitor Center and the point at which the park loop road begins, shall be configured to accommodate shoulder space for inbound vehicles to pull over and allow emergency service vehicles to safely pass. The Rose Hills access road shall be designed to appropriate County standards, Fire Department requirements, which shall be subject to review and approval by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Parks and Recreation. These measures shall apply to Alignment Alternatives 1, 2 and 3 for the Rose Hills access road.</p> <p>At the narrow section between the Visitor Center and the point at which the park loop road begins, the multi-use trail surface will be designed and constructed to allow for inbound funeral processions under direction of trained motorcade escorts or County traffic enforcement personnel to temporarily pull over onto the trail to allow emergency vehicles to pass. The trained motorcade escorts or County traffic personnel shall ensure safety of trail users during these emergency conditions. These measures apply to Alignment Alternatives 1, 2 and 3 for the Rose Hills access road.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Rose Hills Memorial Park 	<p>Shall be implemented prior to the construction of any park improvements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works (DPW) Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACFD) 	
<p>T-6: The County shall ensure that event permittees prepare and implement Traffic Management Plans (TMPs) for special events which will identify potential off-site parking location(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 	<p>Prior to the start of each event.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 	

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<p>and ways to bring event-goers from these location(s) to the park and identify the primary routes of travel to ensure efficient vehicle traffic movement and control between the I-605, SR-60, and adjacent roadways and the Proposed Project. The plans will designate the routes for entry and exit, signage placement along these routes, temporary street closures, and other special traffic management procedures, such as use of traffic control personnel to direct traffic at key intersections. The staffing levels and locations of law enforcement officers, including security, traffic, and parking personnel will also be identified to assist with the control of the roadways. Each TMP shall be tailored to the specific special event and approved prior to the start of the event.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Event Operator 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works (DPW) • Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) • California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) 	
<p>T-7: A Construction Traffic Management Plan (Construction TMP) shall be prepared and implemented by the County prior to and during construction of any park improvements. The Construction TMP shall require prior notices, adequate sign-posting, detour, phased construction and temporary driveways where necessary to reduce construction-related impacts that may result from the Proposed Project. The Construction TMP shall also identify any haul routes for earth, concrete, or construction materials and equipment. The Construction TMP shall be subject to review and approval by the following County departments: Public Works, Fire, Regional Planning, and Sheriff prior to issuance of grading or building permits.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • Construction Manager 	<p>Prior to the issuance of grading or building permits.</p> <p>Shall be implemented prior to and during the construction of any park improvements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) • County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works (DPW) • County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning (DRP) • Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) • Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACFD) 	

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